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and Straitness of the Breast: The *Liver* of a Fox is of use in hepatic and splenetic Cases; the *Gall* cures a *Pterygium* of the Eyes; the *Spleen* removes a Hardness and Tumor of that Part; the *Skin*, with the Hair on it, is successfully wrapt about such Limbs as are refrigerated, or infested with arthritic Pains; the *Bird*, dry'd and triturated, cures the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder; for which Purpose, it is said to be more effectual if taken recent: *The whole Fox*, or its *Flesh*, burnt, is commended for Disorders of the Breast: The Animal, boil'd in Water, or Oil, is a Remedy for Affections of the Nerves, and therefore good in Contractions, and Pains of the Joints; and the *Dung*, in the last Place, clears the Skin from Asperities. *Dale*, from *Schroder*.

VULSELLA. The same as VOLSELLA.

VULSIO. This is sometimes us'd to express a Convulsion, or Spasm.

VULTUR. Offic. Schrod. 5. 324. Schw. A. 373. *Vultur niger*. Aldrov. Ornith. 35. Gefn. de Avib. 707. Rafft Ornith. 66. Ejusd. Synop. A. 9. Jonf. de Avib. 7. *Vultur nigricans*. Charl. Exer. 71. *Vautour brun*. Bellon. des Oysc. 85. THE VULTURE.

The Parts in use are, the *Flesh*, *Fat*, *Brain*, *Gall*, and *Dung*. The *Flesh* is esteem'd effectual in cephalic Affections, as the Epilepsy, *Hemicrania*, and the like: The Decoction of it is said to be good for cutaneous Diseases; and the *Fat* is proper for the Nerves: The *Brain* strengthens weak Heads; the *Gall* is said to cure the Epilepsy, being taken in Wine; and the *Dung*, by its noxious Smell, to precipitate the Birth. *Dale* from *Schroder*.

VULVA. The Female Pudendum.

VULVARIA. A Name for the *Chenopodium Fœtidum*.

UVULA. See PALATUM.

Of an excessive Extension of the UVULA.

It sometimes happens, from various Causes, that the *Uvula* swells, and extends itself to such a Degree, as to descend almost upon the Larynx, or *Aspera Arteria*, and, by that means, to cause a Difficulty not only of Respiration, but of Speech, and Deglutition. If the Disorder be recent, and excited by an Inflammation, as may be known from the Pain attended with a Heat and Redness, it will be proper to treat it with Gargarizations and Injections, endu'd with a lenient and resolvent Virtue, such as simple Water mix'd with a little Spirit of Wine, or a Decoction of the Funguses of the Elder-tree, Barley-water, a Decoction of the Flowers of the *Ligustrum*, or Mallows, mix'd with a small Quantity of Nitre, Alum, or *Sal Ammoniac*: With these must be used internal, temperating Medicines; and if the Inflammation be more violent than ordinary, Blood is to be taken away from the Arm or Foot, the Belly is to be evacuated, and Clysters are to be administer'd, in order to prevent a Quinsy, or Inflammation of the *Fauces*, which may prove of very pernicious Consequence: Scarifications, also, are not improper in this Case; for I have long since found them of Service, when try'd upon myself, as well as others, not only by allaying, but preventing an Inflammation of the *Uvula*. If the Swelling of the *Uvula* be occasion'd by a pituitous Humour, it is generally white, and void of all Pain and Inflammation. In this Case there is nothing better than the use of a Gargarism of warm Spirit of Wine, temper'd with a little Water, or one prepar'd of some astringent Decoction, as that of Roses, Flowers of the *Ligustrum*, Rinds of Pomgranates, and the like, mix'd with a little Spirit of Wine, or Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac*: But if the Disorder will not yield to these Remedies, we must take another Method for the Cure, or Digestion of the pituitous Matter; which is, to take some pounded Ginger, or Pepper, mix'd with an equal Quantity of Pomgranate-rinds, in Form of a Powder, or made up with Honey, and with a small Spoon, Tab. XXII. Fig. N. apply it to the diseased Part, not neglecting, however, the use of internal Medicines, both purgative and digestive: Sometimes all these means prove of little Effect, and the affected *Uvula*, from a Redundance of the pituitous Matter, becomes swell'd, and extended to such a Degree, as to hang down upon the very *Aspera Arteria*, and, by that means, prove a considerable Impediment to Respiration, as well as Speech and Deglutition. In this Case, the Use of Medicines is insignificant, and there remains no Remedy, but to separate as much of the *Uvula* as extends beyond its natural Dimensions. There are several Ways of making this Separation: The first is, by Ligature; and because this Way of Operation cannot be performed merely by the Hand, there is a proper Instrument contriv'd for the Purpose, and represented Tab. XLII. Fig. 6. from *Hildanus* and *Sculptetus*. Here a thick Thread, A, is, by help of a pretty long Needle, Fig. 7. drawn thro' this hollow Instrument, so as to make a Noose within the Ring B; thro' this Noose so much of the *Uvula* is depressed as is judged to be superfluous, and, by drawing the Thread C, it comes under a strong Constriction, or Ligature: This done, the Instrument is withdrawn, and the Ligature left on the *Uvula*, and is to be straitened, now-and-then, every Day, till the lower Part of the *Uvula* falls off. But this Method, tho' ingenious enough, is too slow, and troublesome, as well to the Patient as the Sur-

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geon. A more expeditious Way is, first, to depress the Tongue with a flat Probe, or Spatula, Tab. XXII. Fig. P or R, and then, with long Scissars, to cut off the superfluous Part of the *Uvula*; but Care is to be taken, in this Operation, that no more nor less of the *Uvula* be separated, than just as much as is required: For if too small a Part be cut off, the Operation is both troublesome, and of little use to the Patient: On the contrary, if too little be left, the Speech is injured. If the Surgeon be not dexterous enough to hold the Spatula right, and, at the same time, to manage the Scissars as exactly as he ought, the best, and most commodious Method of Operation, as it is esteemed by some, is, what is performed by help of an Instrument invented by a Peasant of Norway, in which Country this Disease, it seems, is very frequent. *Bartholine* and *Sculptetus* have given us a pretty accurate Description of this Instrument. A Knife, adapted to the Purpose, is fastened to a broad Iron Plate, perforated in its fore Part, in such a manner, that the Knife is impelled by a Spring, and cuts off the superfluous Part of the *Uvula*. The famous *Rau* has, I think, made some Alterations in this Instrument [see Tab. XLII. Fig. 8.], so as that the Spring is wanting; but the *Uvula*, being extended, and depress'd through the Perforation A, as far as is required, is, with the Knife C, by strongly depressing the Stick B, separated at one Stroke. In this Operation the Instrument is, by means of the Handles D, D, D, so held in the Mouth, as to depress the Tongue in the most convenient manner, and render the Use of a *Speculum Oris* unnecessary.

The superfluous Part of the *Uvula* being thus cut off, it will be proper to let the Blood flow for a little while; and then, in order to stop the same, and to comfort the diseased Part, it will be proper to gargarize with red Wine warm, or with Vinegar, or *Oxyeras*, also, warm. If the Blood be not, by this means, repressed, it is to be stopped, by an Application of burnt Alum, with the Spoon, Tab. XXII. Fig. N. or, after the manner of the Antients, with an Iron heated, but not to the Degree of Redness, and held to the Place till the Blood stops: But when the *Uvula*, as it sometimes happens, besides its Intumescence, is, at the same time, infested by some venereal Contagion, the Surgeon is not to put his whole Confidence in his Dexterity of Hand, but to make use, also, of proper Medicines, if he hopes to make a perfect and effectual Cure. *Heister*, *Chirurg.*

UZEG. *Lycium Indicum creditum Alpinum*. Park. *Indicum Alpinum putatum*. J. B. *Lycium Indicum alterum*. C. B.

This is a Shrub rising up with a Multitude of very strait Branches, three Cubits and more in Length, which shoot forth firm, numerous, hard, and ligneous Roots, which run obliquely; the Branches are furnished with many long and very sharp Spines, some of which are cloathed with Leaves; about the Bases of the Spines grow four or more Leaves, of unequal Sizes, smaller and tenderer than Olive-leaves, and not narrow'd into a Point, but rounded like Box-leaves; the Flowers are small, and numerous, not bellied, but from a pretty narrow Tube gradually dilating, open at last into a labiated Figure, of a pleasant and smiling Aspect; they have their inner Bosom tinctured with yellow, with some purple Spots where the Petals part; and in all other Parts have a Mixture of the Colour of the Hyacinth with the Violet, but far excel them, both in the rich and most grateful Fragrancy of their Smell. *Vessingius*. These Flowers are succeeded by small black Fruit, resembling that of the *Ebulus*, smooth, and of a bitter and astringent Taste. *Prosper. Alpinus*, *de Plantis Egypti*.

Whether the Juice prepared of this Shrub be the *Lycium Indicum* of the Antients, may be more easily guess'd, from the Characters of the Plant, than the Language of the Egyptians, as *Vessingius* observes.

P. Alpinus found it upon a Branch of the *Nile*, called *Calig*, ten Miles above *Alexandria*.

The Juice brought into Egypt from the neighbouring Parts of *Arabia* and *Ethiopia*, condens'd in Bottles, has manifest Characters of the *Lycium Indicum*, says *Vessingius*, especially when it is rightly prepared; but *Alpinus* believes the *Lycium* in use among the *Egyptians*, and brought from *Arabia*, to be spurious; for it is hard, he says, and black on the Outside, like the Juice of *Acacia*, and, when broken, is of the Colour of Aloes on the Inside; is of a faint, tho' not unpleasant Smell, of a sweetish Taste, astringent, but not at all bitter; viscous, and, when handled, sticks to the Fingers: For which Reason, he believes it not to be the true *Lycium*, especially since it has neither Bitterness, nor, when kindled in the Fire, yields a reddish Spume, as it is recorded by many of the true *Lycium*.

The *Egyptians* use this Juice for all Sorts of Ulcers, particularly of the Mouth, Ears, Nostrils, Anus, and Intestines; as, also, for an Haemoptoe, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea, and for other Fluxes of the Belly and *Uterus*. Being anointed on any Part, it effectually secures it from a Flux of Humours.

There is, in the *German Ephemerides*, An. 13. Obs. 1. p. 9. to, 11. a Method of preparing *Lycium Indicum* from a Species of *Acacia*. *Rafft Hist. Plant.*

UZIFIR. Cinnabar. *Rulandu*. *Uffur*, is the same.

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WAAGENBOOM. A Name for the *Lepidocarpodendron, folio saligno lato, caule purpureo*.

WAGA H. M. A siliquous Indian Tree, with a tetrapetalous, stellated Flower, and flat Pods three Inches in length. It is very like the *Intsa*, but without Spines, and climbs about high Trees. The Pods are two Inches in Breadth, thin and very flat, when dried of a reddish Colour, and have a Cortex of a Snow-white Colour on the Inside. The Beans are astringent, bitter, round, and smooth, a little flattish, lying in a transverse Position, with respect to the Pod, and of a green inclining to a Chesnut Colour.

It is an Ever-green, and grows in the thick Woods of *Warapouli*, and other Parts of *Malabar*.

The Juice of this Tree, together with Lemons, and green Turmeric, boiled for a considerable Time in Oil of the Cocoanut, is good to anoint for the Leprosy; it is of great Use also in inveterate Ulcers. *Raii Hist. Plant.* 1766.

WAMCABELC *Insulae Maragnanæ* De Laet. The Name of a Tree resembling an Apple-tree. The Fruit is yellow; the Kernels are acrimonious, and, therefore, not eatable. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

VARICORAMARI FRUCTUS. The Fruit of the *Varicoramar*. The Name of a Fruit, said to grow near the River *Arriwar*, of no Use in Medicine. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

WARNAS. Vinegar of the Philosophers. *Rulandus*.

WATTA-ALI. The Name of a Tree which grows in *Malabar*. The Leaves bruised and infused together with green Tobacco and Rice, are said to cure inveterate and verminose Ulcers. Of the same boiled in Water, Baths are pre-

pared, said to be good against chilly Fevers: Of the Flow and Fruit contused, tied in a Rag, and boiled in Woman Milk, an Errhine is made, which is recommended in the same Fevers. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

WELLIA TAGERA H. M. A siliquous Plant of *Malabar*, with a pentapetalous Flower, and long flat Pods, with transverse Partitions between the contained Seeds. It grows to the ordinary Height of a Man, with a Stem as big as a Man's Arm, and is transplanted from Woods into Gardens, only on Account of its Beauty; it is an Ever-green.

All the Parts of this Plant, the Root excepted, are exhibited with an Addition of Cummin, white Sugar, and Milk, against a virulent Gonorrhœa. The Leaves boiled in Cows Milk, or used in Baths, expel the Gout. The Bark triturated with Sugar and Water is proper in the Diabetes. The Bark of the Root, and green Saffron mixed with Milk, give Relief under the nodous Gout, called by the *Malabrians*, *Sonida badda*. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

WINTERANUS CORTEX. See **CORTEX WINTERANUS**.

WISANCK. A Name for the *APOCYNUM SYRIACUM*.

WISMAT. *Rulandus* explains this, *Leprosum, non tractabile, vel malleabile, rude stannum*.

WITTEBOOM. The Dutch Name for the *Conocarpodendron, foliis argenteis, sericeis, latissimis*.

WURTZII UNGUENTUM FUSCUM. This is an Ointment invented by *Felix Wurtzen*, not unlike the *Unguentum Egyptiacum*, and of much the same Virtues.

X.

XAGUA MARTYRIS Nicrenberg. A Kind of Indian papyiferous Tree. The Fruit is said to fatten Swine.

XALXOCHILT. A Name for the *GUAJAVA*.

XANTHIUM. See *BARDANA MINOR*.

XANTHOBALANUS. The same as *CHRYSOBALANUS*. V. *Myrsinus*, Sect. 1. C. 349.

XANXUS. A large Sea Shell, found near *Ceylon*, like those with which Tritons are painted. It is, like other Testacea, alkaline and absorbent.

XELSEES. The Name of a Star in *Paracelsus*, which, he says, shines upwards, but not downwards.

XENEXTON. An Amulet worn at the Neck as a Preservative against the Plague. *Paracelsus*. It is, also, wrote *Xenechton*.

XENINIEPHIDEI. Certain imaginary Spirits mentioned by the Adepts, said to delight in discovering the occult Properties of Things to Men.

XENOPHILI ANTIODOTUS. The Name of an Antidote described by *Aetus*, Tetrabib. 3. Serm. 3. C. 13.

XENOPREPES. *Εγρηπτος*. Hippocrates, in his Treatise of Fractures, uses this Word, to express, unusual, uncommon, or foreign.

XERANTHEMUM.

The Characters are;

The Root is fibrous and annual; the Leaves are somewhat hoary, resemble those of the Olive-tree, and are disposed in alternate Order. The Calyx is squamous, smooth, silver-colour'd, and consists of a quadruple or quintuple Series of Scales lying one upon another. The Flowers are dry, consisting of flat Bractee, barren, destitute of Ovary or Stamina, rigid, cuspidated, with a flosculous Dish, whose Florets are of the same Composition. The Seeds have a soliaceous Head.

Boerhaave mentions seven Sorts of *Xeranthemum*, which are;

1. Xeranthemum; flore simplici, purpureo, majore. H. L. *Jacea, Olea folio, capituli simplicibus*, C. B. P. 272. *Ptarmica Aquatica*, Dod. p. 710.

2. Xeranthemum; flore pleno, purpureo, majore, H. L.

3. Xeranthemum; flore simplici; albo, H. L.

4. Xeranthemum; flore pleno, albo, H. L.

5. Xeranthemum; flore simplici, purpureo, minore, T.

499. *Jacea, Olea folio, minore flore*, C. B. P. 272.

6. Xeranthemum; capitulo variegato. *Jacea, folio oleo, capite variegato*. Sher.

7. Xeranthemum; flore purpureo, simplici, minimo, semine maximo. H. L. Flor. 2. 37. *Boerb. Ind. Alt. Plant.*

Xeranthemum is from ἔρημος (*Xerot*) dry, and ἄνθος (*Anthos*) a Flower, that is to say, a dry Flower. *Clusius* calls it *Ptarmina*, not because it provokes Sneezing, but because it has some small Resemblance of the *Ptarmina* of *Dodoneus*. It is commonly called *Immortalis Herba*, the immortal Herb, because its Flower may be preserved many Years, as consisting of rigid Bractee, which found like so many thin Plates of Metal. The Virtues of this Plant in Medicine are unknown. *Hist. Plant. a script. Boerhaave*.

XERAPHIUM. The Name of a drying Topic described by *Aetus*. Tetrabib. 4. Serm. 2. C. 13.

XERASIA. ξηρασία, from ἔρημος, dry. A Species of Alopecia, consisting in a Dryness of the Hair, for want of due Nutriment.

XERION. ξηρίων. A dry Medicine reduced to Powder: The same as *Catapasma*.

XEROCOLLYRIUM. A dry Collyrium.

XEROMYRON. A Composition of dry Aromatics reduced to Powder; called, however improperly, a dry Ointment.

XEROPHTHALMIA. It is the same as *SCLEROPHTHALMIA*.

XEROTRIBIA. ξηρότριβια. from ἔρημος, dry, and τρίβει, to rub; a dry Friction.

XESTES. ξεστες. A Sextary.

XIPHIUM.

The Characters are;

It has the Fruit and Flower of the *Iris*, with a bulbous Root.

Boerhaave mentions eleven Sorts of *Xiphium*, which are;

[1 A] 1. *Xiphium*,

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1. Xiphium ; Persicum ; præcox ; flore variegato. T. 363.
Iris, bulboſa, Persica, Park. Parad. 172.
2. Xiphium ; angustifolium ; flore albo ; labio inferiori rictus aureo. *Iris bulboſa III. fīve verſicolor*. Clus. H. 211.
3. Xiphium ; angustifolium ; flore variegato, petalis repandis flavis cum maculā aureā ; petalis incumbentibus pallidē cærulescentibus, petalis erectis pallidē cærulescentibus cum lituris violaceis.
4. Xiphium ; angustifolium ; flore ex violaceo-purpureo & cæruleo pallidē cærulescentibus variegato notata.
5. Xiphium ; angustifolium ; flore luteo, inodoro. T. 364.
Iris, bulboſa, lutea. J. B. 2. 705.
6. Xiphium ; angustifolium, cæruleo-violaceum ; non odorous. *Iris, bulboſa, flore cæruleo & purpureo*. H. Eyst. Æst. 4. F. 10. Fig. 1.
7. Xiphium ; angustifolium ; petalis repandis aureis ; petalis incumbentibus pallide flavis ; bifidis, erectis verò ex cærulo & pallido striatis.
8. Xiphium ; angustifolium ; petalis repandis ex viridi ferrugineis, petalis incumbentibus vietē cæruleis, bifidis erectis verò violaceis.
9. Xiphium ; angustifolium ; cæruleo-violaceum ; non odorum ; majus.
10. Xiphium ; angustifolium ; petalis repandis albis ; erectis dilutē cæruleis ; incumbentibus pallidē cærulescentibus.
11. Xiphium ; angustifolium ; petalis repandis aureis ; incumbentibus pallidē flavis, erectis dilutō cæruleis. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Plant.

The Name is from the Greek ξίφος (*Xiphos*) or ξιφίδιον (*Xiphidion*) a small two-edged Sword with a sharp Point, to which its Leaves have a Resemblance ; so that the Greek Name *Xiphium*, is the same in Sense with the Latin *Gladiolus*.

The Plant is of an acrimonious Quality like the *Gladiolus*. Hist. Plant. aſcript. Boerhaave.

XIPHION, is also a Name for the *Gladiolus* ; floribus uno versu diſpositis ; major ; floris colore purpureo rubente.

XIPHOEIDES. ξφωδης. An Epithet for the Enſiform Cartilage of the Sternum.

XIPHYDRIA. Limpins. Oribasius, Collect. Medic. L. 2. C. 58. mentions them as the Product of Ægypt.

XIR. Mercury. Theatrum Chymicum. Vol. 5.

XISINUM. Vinegar. Rulandus.

XOCHINACAZTLIS, ſeu *Flos Auriculae*, Hern. 30. Rali Hist. 2. 1671. *Fructus oblongus, cineraceus, acidulus*, C. B. P. 406. *Orejuelas ſeu Orichelas*, Hughes.

It grows in New Spain, and the Flower enters the Composition of Chocolate, in order to give it a fine Smell, and a pleasant Taste.

The Plant is hot and dry, discusses Flatulences, attenuates Phlegm, and heats and strengthens a weak and cold Stomach.

XOCHIOCOTZO QUANHUITL. The same as *Liquidambaria*. See AMBRA.

XOCOXOCHITL, ſeu *Piper Tavaci* Hernandez. A Name for the *Caffia Caryophyllata*. See CARYOPHYLLUS.

XYLAGIUM. A Name for the *Lignum Sanctum*. See GUAIACUM.

XYLOALOE. Aloes Wood. See AGALLOCHUM.

XYLOBALSAMUM. See BALSAMUM.

XYLOCASIA. The same as CASIA LIGNEA. See CINNAMONUM.

XYLOCINNAMOMUM. The Wood of the Cinnamon Tree.

XYLOCOCCA. ξυλοκόκκα. The internal Grains of the Fruit of the Carob Tree. N. Myrepſus. Sect. 1. C. 6.

XYLOCOLLA. The same as TAUROCOLLA.

XYLOGUAJACUM. Guaiacum Wood.

XYLOEBENUM. Ebony Wood.

XYLON.

The Characters are ;

It has the Leaves of the *Malva* or *Alcea*. The Flower is monopetalous, Bell-shaped, open, multifid, adorned with a pyramidal staminous Tube. The Fruit is divided into four or more Cells, gaping at the Top, and full of Seeds covered with Cotton.

Boerhaave mentions three Sorts of *Xylon*, which are ;

1. *Xylon* ; arboreum. J. B. 1. 346. *Geffypium, arboreum, Gotnemſegiar*. Alp. Ægypt. 2. 38.

This is a shrubby Plant, cultivated in some Gardens in Ægypt, and differs from the herbaceous *Geffypium* only in Tallness, and the Figures of its Trunk, Branches and Leaves. It grows to the Height of ten Cubits, and has a hard and ligneous Trunk and Branches. The Ægyptian Surgeons make their Lents of the Cotton which this Tree produces, instead of Lint, which is in Use among us, for the Cure of Wounds and Ulcers, for they use no Lint : They employ it, alto, as we do Lint, in stopping an Hemorrhage. They also make very frequent Use of the Mucilage of the Seeds

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in all burning Fevers, and Poisons, which threaten an Erosion of the Stomach and Intestines, and for Coughs proceeding from Distillations of acrid and salt Humours. *Præſper Alpinus de Medicina Ægyptiorum*, Vol. 2. p. 38.

2. *Xylon* ; five *Geffypium Herbaceum*. See BOMBAX.

3. *Xylon* ; five *Geffypium ex Cypro*. Volk. Boerh. Ind. alt. Plant.

It has the Virtues of the *Alcea* and *Althaea*. The Seeds are very serviceable in Diseases of the Breast, and in violent Coughs, and promote Expectoration. Hist. Plant. aſcript. Boerhaave.

XYLOSTEUM.

The Characters are ;

The End of the Pedicle forms a Calyx, consisting of two larger and four shorter Leaves, two of which latter are interposed, one on each Side, between the greater. In this Calyx grow two round Ovaries, which have their Apex adorned with a quinquefid Calycle, and shoot out from the Centre of their Top a long Tube furnished with a globous Apex. The Flower grows on the Apex of the Ovary within the Calyx, and is monopetalous, oblong, tubulous, Bell-shaped, quinquefid, expanded, and furnished with five Stamina, which grow out of the Inside of the tubulous Part of the Flower.

Boerhaave mentions but one Sort of this Plant, which is ;

1. *Xylosteum* ; *Pyrenaicum*. T. 609. *Chamæcerasus, Pyrenaica, folio Olea, fructu gemino, rubro, Grossulariae simili*. Schol. Bot. Par ? H. R. D. Boerh. Ind. alt. Plant.

It is called *Xylosteum* from ξύλον, (*Xylon*) Wood, and στεῦ, (*Osteon*) a Bone, because its Wood in Whiteness and Hardness resembles a Bone. Hist. Plant. aſcript. Boerhaave.

There is no Mention made of its Virtues.

XYLOSTEUM. A Name for the *Chamæcerasus* ; *Alpina* ; *fructu gemino, rubro* ; *duobus punctis notato*, and also for the *Chamæcerasus* ; *dunctorum* ; *fructu gemino, rubro*.

XYMPATHESIS. Sympathy.

XYMPHYSIS. The same as SYMPHYSIS.

YNAGOGEEES. ξναγογεῖς. The Sphincter Muscles.

YNCLERIAE. ξνυκληρίαι, of ξύλον, Attice for σύν, and κληρος, a Preposition importing some Tye or Union, State, Condition, are Concerts or Agreements in Circumstances. Thus ξνυκληρία ταθημάτων, 6 Epid. Sect. 7. Aph. 2. are Conjunctions or Complications of morbus Affections, and here spoken of a Cough, in Conjunction with a Quinsey and Peripneumony. Others understand by ξνυκληρίαι, in that Place, no more than a fortuitous Concourse of Affections, which happened in the same Manner as if they were appointed to meet together by the Chance, τῇ κλήρῳ, “ of a Lot.”

YNERISIS. ξνιέρωσις, of ξύλον for σύν, and ιερόματι, to establish, fix firmly, to rest upon ; is a firm Cohesion or Connexion. Thus ξνιέρωσις ὁδόις, 7 Epid. is a firm Connexion, or what we call clenching of the Teeth, expressed 5 Epid. by ὁδόις σύντριψις, (*Syntripsis*) Contrition, or rather Conſertion of the Teeth. The Verb ξνιέρωμα is used in the same Sense, Lib. 2. τῷ γῇ γυραῖς. Lib. de Morb. Sacro, and ξνιέρωμα in Coac. 235. where, for συντρίψει, I read ξνιέρωμα, *Poſtſus*.

XYRIS, *Iris fætidæ, spatula fætida*, Offic. *Spatula fætida, plerisque Xyris*, J. B. 2. 731. *Xyris*, Ger. 53. Emac. 60. Rali Hist. 2. 1190. *Xyris* five *spatula fætida*, Park. Theat. 256. *Gladiolus fætidus*, C. B. P. 30. *Iris sylvestris* quam *Xyrim* vocant, Rali Synop. 3. 375. *Iris fætidissima* ſeu *Xyris*, Tourn. Inst. 360. **STINKING GLADDON**.

The Root of Gladwyn, which is a Species of wild Iris, or Flower de Luce, is thick and spreading in the Earth, with many Fibres, from which spring many Leaves, longer, narrower, and sharper pointed than the common Flower de Luce, of a very strong Smell : The Stalk arises from among the Middle of the Leaves, smooth and round, and bearing two or three Flowers on the Tops, included in thin Skins or Husks before they are opened, each Flower consisting of nine Leaves, whereof the three Falls are of a dull Colour, full of Purple Veins ; the Arches are of the same dull Colour, and the Uprights are of a whitish Purple towards the Top. They are smaller than most other Flower de Luces, and are succeeded by large, somewhat triangular Pods, which, when ripe, burst open into three Parts, like Pionies, shewing the roundish Seed. It grows in Hedges, Thickets and Bushes, particularly by Jack Straw's Castle beyond Illington, and in the Back Road or Lane which goes from the End of Irvington to Southgate, and flowers in June. The Root only is used, and but seldom.

It is reckoned by some a Specific against the King's Evil and scrophulous Swellings, both given inwardly, and applied outwardly. It is said likewise to provoke Urine, and to be useful in hysterick Disorders. Miller's Bot. Off.

The Root smells like the *Cotula*, or Buggs, but is endued with such Virtue and Acrimony, as to render it, as we are assured by *Dioscorides*, effectual in Wounds of the Head, and Fractures, and in drawing out Splinters, and all Kinds of missile

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missile Weapons without Pain. Made into a Composition, with a third Part of *Flos Æris*, a fifth Part of the Root of Centaury, and with Honey, and applied with Vinegar, it cures Tumours and Inflammations. The Root bruised in Pavium is taken for Convulsions, Ruptures, Sciatica, Strangury, and Fluxes. The Weight of three Oboli of the Seed taken in Wine, is a most effectual Medicine to provoke Urine ; the same drank in Vinegar, wastes and consumes the Spleen.

It is taken for a Looseness, in the same Manner as *Rhabarbarum* and *Aesarum*, and cures the Disease by diverting the morbid Matter, and discharging it by Urine. It is usual with the poorer Sort and Rustics in *Somersetshire*, to take

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the Decoction, or even Infusion of the Root, after the Manner of Iris, for a Purge.

I should be loth, says *J. Baubine*, to use so very hot a Root for all Kinds of Fluxes of the Belly, perhaps its Use might be tolerated in a pituitous Flux. The Root taken inwardly is of extraordinary Service in the Scrophula, says Dr. *Needham*.

The Powder of the dry'd Roots is a very useful Remedy in the hysterick Passion, Orthopæa, and hypochondriac Affections. *D. Bowle*, *Raii Hift. Plant.*

XYSMA. ξύσμα. A Strigment : Any Thing scraped off from a Body ; from ξύω, to scrape.

XYSTER. ξύστη. A Lenticular, or Respiratory.

XYSTOS. ξύστος. Scrap'd Lint.

Y.

YARIN. *Flos Æris. Rulandus.* See *Æs.*

YAWS.

The Yaws is a Distemper epidemical, or rather endemic to *Guinea*, and the hotter Climates in *Africa*, seldom failing to attack each Individual of both Sexes one Time or other in their Lives, but most commonly in Childhood or Youth ; it makes its first Appearance in little Spots on the Cuticle, level or smooth with the Skin, at first no larger than the Point of a Pin, which increase daily, and become protuberant like Pimples ; soon after the Cuticle frets off, and then, instead of finding *Pus* or *Ichor* in this small Tumor, you only find white Sloughs or *Sordes*, under which is a small red *Fungus* growing out of the *Cutis*, increasing gradually to very different Magnitudes, some les than the smallest Wood-strawberry, some as big as a Rasp-berry, and others even exceeding in Bigness the largest Mulberries, which Berries they very much resemble, being knobbed as they are. While they are coming to this Height, the black Hair that grows out of the Parts now covered with the Yaws, changes gradually to white ; I do not mean appears white by the *Ichor* of the Yaws drying upon it, as all the Skin does towards the End of this Distemper, but the Substance of the Hair itself is changed from black to a transparent white, like the white Hairs of old Men.

I think it impossible to calculate the exact Time that the Distemper requires to go through these different *Stadia* : Some Constitutions may be more adapted to produce this nauseous Distemper, or to receive it from others by Infection ; nay the same Constitution may be apt to receive or produce it at one Time more than at another ; and if it is produced by external Infection, the Degree and Quantity of Infection may hasten or retard the Symptoms. This I know by Experience, that Negroes who were lusty, in good Plight, and had full Nourishment allowed them, in a Month after discovering the white Spots, have had several Yaws as big as a Mulberry ; and in Negroes that were low in Flesh, and have had but a poor scanty Diet, in three Months Time none of the Yaws have exceeded a common Straw-berry in Size.

The Yaws appear indeterminately on all the Parts of the Body, but the most and biggest are generally on the Groins, about the Privities and *Anus*, in the Armpits and Face. When the Yaws are very large, they are few in Number, and when many in Number, they are small in Size. All this Time the Patient is in good Health, does not lose his Appetite, and seems to have no other Uneasiness but what the Nastiness of the Sores occasion, for they are not painful except they are touched too roughly. This is the natural Appearance of the Distemper, when left to itself, and in this State it will continue a long Time, without any sensible Alteration ; and what might be the Consequence in Time, I cannot pretend to tell you, whether it might not consume itself, and cure as soon as the peccant Matter is thrown entirely out and exhausted : Or, whether these *Funguses* might not turn corrosive Ulcers, and at the same Time affect the Bones with *Nodes*, *Exostoses* and *Caries*, as it does when the Cure is attempted without Success : Or, whether it might not alter the Diameter of all or some of the Excretory Ducts of the miliary Glands, and adapt them to excrete a Fluid more viscid than the natural Sweat, or insensible Transpiration, which drying on the Skin would render the Patient scorbutick or scabby, that is, leprous. This I imagine to be the most probable Conjecture, and that as soon as the *Funguses* are dry, the Infection is exhausted. This Distemper being infectious, it is the Business of the Negro's Master to seek for a Cure, as well for the Sake of the Negro affected, as for himself, Family, and other Ne-

groes on the Estate, that have not had it before, who are in danger of being infected.

The Yaws do not prove often dangerous, if the Cure is undertaken skilfully at a proper Time, and the Patient has not undergone any Course of Physic for them before ; but if the Patient has been once salivated, or taken any Quantity of Mercury, and the Skin once cleared, and they appear again, they are always difficult to cure, and often incurable ; and indeed I am of Opinion, that the following Train of terrible Symptoms owe their Original as much to the untimely and unskillful Use of the Mercury, as to the Distemper itself. I am induced to this Belief by these Reasons :

All the Negroes that have had the Yaws in *Africa*, and have been cured there, never have them again here, or any bad Symptom that seems to proceed from them ; and in the Course of nine Years Practice here, I never had any Patient that relapsed when I was first employed, nor ever lost one, tho' I have cured Numbers of both Sexes, and of all Ages. Nor is it to be admired that the *Africans* should understand their Country Distemper better than we *Europeans* ; they, probably have had above three thousand Years to gain Experience of it by Observation, we have not had one hundred Years.

As soon as a Negro is perceived to have the Yaws coming out upon him, he must be removed to a House by himself, or, if you cannot be sure whether it is the Yaws or not, shut him up seven Days, and look upon him again as the Jews are commanded to do with their Lepers, *Levit. xiii.* and in that Time you may commonly be certain. As soon as you are convinced that the Eruptions are really the Yaws ;

Take Flowers of Sulphur, one Scruple ; Camphire dissolved in Spirit of Wine, five Grains ; *Venice Treacle* one Dram, and of Syrup of Saffron a sufficient Quantity to make a Bolus, which is to be taken every Night at Bed-time.

Repeat this Bolus every Night for two or three Weeks, or till the Yaws are at their Height, which is easily discovered by their being at a Stand, neither increasing in Size or Number ; then is the Time to throw your Patient into a gentle Salivation by Calomel, without any further Preparation of the Body. Give the Calomel in small Doses at a Time, that it may neither vomit nor purge. I never exceeded five Grains at a Time in Pill or Bolus, and repeated the Dose, once, twice, or thrice a-day, as I found the Patient could bear it, and never designedly raised the Salivation to above a Quart spitting in twenty four Hours : Very often by the Time you have got the Salivation to this Height, all the Yaws will be covered over with a dry scaly Crust or Scab, which in Patients that have been full of them, makes a very terrible Figure. These Crusts or Scabs fall off daily in small white Scales, and in ten or twelve Days leave the Skin smooth and clean : Then I leave off giving any more Calomel, and let the Salivation go off gradually of itself. After the Salivation, sweat them twice or thrice in a Frame or Chair with Spirit of Wine, and prescribe the following Electuary :

Take of *Methiops Mineral*, an Ounce and an half ; Gum *Guajacum*, half an Ounce ; *Venice Treacle* and *Conserve* of red Roses, of each one Ounce ; Oil of Saffron twenty Drops ; and Syrup of Saffron a sufficient Quantity to make an Electuary. Let two Drams of this Preparation be taken Morning and Evening.

I like-

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I likewise order them to drink the Decoction of Guajacum and Sassafras, fermented with Syrup or Molasses, for their constant Drink, while they take the Electuary, and to be continued for a Week or a Fortnight after the Electuary is done.

Sometimes after all the other *Yaws* are fallen off, the rest of the Skin is clear, and the Salivation is over, there remains one large *Yaw*, high knobbed, red and moist; this is commonly called the *Master Yaw*, and has cost many a Negro his Life, by the Practitioners believing that this required another and another Salivation; in reality this requires no more than being destroyed by a gentle Caustick, or mild Escharotic, about an eighth or tenth Part of an Inch lower than the Skin, and then it will cure up as easy, and as soon as any other Ulcer of the same Bigness and Figure. I commonly have used red Precipitate and burnt Alum, of each equal Parts, for my Escharotic; digested with yellow Basilicon one Ounce, and red Precipitate one Dram; and cicatrized with Lint pressed out of Spirit of Wine, and with the Vitriol Stone.

After the *Yaws* are cured, some Patients are afflicted with Carbuncles in their Feet, which sometimes render them incapable of walking, or if they do walk, it is with much Pain.

This Distemper seems to be owing intirely to the yawy Matter being confined by the Hardness of the Cuticle in the Soles of their Feet, by continually walking barefooted. Sometimes the whole Sole of the Foot will be affected, and they cannot bear any touching it, and at other Times there is only one Spot, no bigger than an English Shilling. In Time the Pain brings on an Inflammation and Suppuration, and the Patient is easie; it seems to be cured, and often is so, by the whole *yawy Fungus* being consumed by the Suppuration. At other Times, in five or six Weeks, as the Skin hardens, the Pain, Inflammation, &c. begin again, and thus the Symptoms go and return for Years, till either the *Fungus* is consumed by the frequent Suppurations, or destroyed by Art. The Planters and Negroes try many *Nostrums* for this Malady, but the only effectual Method is by Bathing and Paring to destroy the Cuticle, and then proceed as in the *Master Yaw*. The gentle Escharotics are to be preferred, especially here, and all imaginable Care is to be taken to avoid the Tendons and *Periosteum*.

In Children under six or seven Years old, who cannot be supposed to have Sense enough to go through a Salivation, at the proper Time of salivating, I begin to give them a Grain or two of Calomel in white Sugar once a-day, once in two Days, or once in three Days, so as only to keep their Mouths a little sore till the *Yaws* dry, and falling off in white Scales, leave the Skin clean. This succeeds always, but requires a longer Time than in Adults.

I have thrice had the Mother with her sucking Child under my Care for the *Yaws*; both Mother and Child were full of them. Two of the Children I cured by curing their Mothers, without giving the Children any Medicine but what they received from their Mothers in sucking their Milk; the third Child, who was both bigger and older than the former two, when his Mother was well, his *Yaws* were dry, and in one white Crust or Scab, but did not scale off, and I was obliged to finish his Cure with three or four small Doses of Calomel, and a Course of *Aethiops*. I have been well informed, that even in Adults the *Aethiops* Mineral, given in large Doses for three or four Months, will make a perfect Cure: I never tried it, because it requires so long a Time, and there is no trusting a Negro to take his Medicines himself, and the Planters neither care to lose their Labour, nor to take the Trouble of attending them so long; but I am convinced it would succeed with Safety.

Some may be surprised, that in my Mercurial Course for this Distemper, I neither prepare the Body with bleeding and purging before the Salivation, nor purge after it. As to the first, the Distemper is cutaneous, or rather the Skin is the natural emunctory by which the peccant Humour is thrown off in this Disease, by a very extraordinary and preternatural Crisis. All that I mean by a preternatural Crisis is, that the Cause of this Distemper, like the Small-Pox, can never be concealed, so as to go off by any of the natural Secretions; and the Funguses here are as natural as the Pustules in the Small Pox; for if you salivate your Patient before the *Yaws* are at their Height, the best that you can expect is their appearing again soon after the Salivation: And what can be expected from Bleeding and Purging, but retarding the *Yaws* in coming out to their Height, and probably carrying off some Fluids that are absolutely necessary to Nature in her Operation, or perhaps intimately mixing the Cause of this Distemper with the Fluids, so that an intire Separation can never be procured afterwards?

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And as to purging after Salivation, if the morbid Matter is intirely exhausted, what Occasion is there for Purges? Can we propose carrying the Matter off by the Intestines, which naturally seems to go off by the *Yaws* themselves? Is it not more probable, that some small Particles that are left about the Skin, might be washed off by the natural Perspiration and Heat, which by purging may again be returned to the Blood, and create fresh Disorders? Add to all this, the *Master Yaw*, when in full Bloom, is merely topical, and easily cured by Topics, tho' it contains Infection enough to produce the *Yaws* in Hundreds by Inoculation.

The venereal Disease and the *Yaws*, as far as I have described the latter, are very distinct Distempers, but the Symptoms, in consequence of the *Yaws* ill-cured, coincide so exactly with the Symptoms of an inveterate French Pox, and too promiscuous Copulation of the Negroes renders them so liable to the venereal Taint, that in most Cases it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish them, especially if the Patient has had both Distempers at any Time in his Life before his present Complaints.

The Symptoms are, violent Pains in the Limbs, even nocturnal, which with some are attended with Noises and Exostoses, in others with Ulcers, which render the Bones carious. I shall not pretend to determine which Distemper they belong to; but I think if a Patient, that never had any Symptoms of the venereal Disease, and had the *Yaws*, was to labour under these Symptoms, I should make no doubt of their proceeding from the *Yaws*, and more so, if these Symptoms did not yield to the Method of Cure that either palliates or cures the Pox, but rather irritates and increases them. I shall give an Observation or two, where I think the Case proceeded from the *Yaws*, and leave you to judge for yourself.

In the Year 1727 I was desired to look upon a young Negro Man, long afflicted with Ulcers in his right Leg and Foot, occasioned, as was supposed, by the *Yaws* being ill-cured in his Child-hood; he seemed to be healthy in every other Respect, and had undergone several Salivations and Courses of Physic unsuccessfully. I found two of the *metatarsal* Bones consumed, and the other three carious, the *Cs Calcis*, and the lower *Epiphysis* of the *Tibia* were likewise carious. I told the Lady to whom he belonged, that it was not in my Power to serve him; these Bones would rot, and not exfoliate, and if I proceeded to Amputation, as they desired, I either should not be able to cure up the Stump, or if I did, he would not long survive it: However, upon the continual Entreaties of both the Mistress and Negro, I at last condescended to amputate his Leg.

I bled and purged him twice or thrice, and made him an Issue in the opposite Leg, and one in each Arm. Some Days after they were digested, I took off his Leg at the usual Place, and cured the Stump with all the Ease imaginable, and he was very glad to walk about on his wooden Leg. About a Month after the Stump was perfectly cicatrized, he was seized with a Fever, and in a few Days after, with a violent Pain and Inflammation in his Thigh and Knee of the amputated Leg; in a Fortnight after the Approach of the Fever, I found a Fluctuation of Matter in his Ham, and opening it by Incision, discharged a Pint of Matter at first. As the Imphume digested, the Fever wore off, and he recovered; he is now alive and in Health, but keeps the Incision still open as an Issue.

A young Woman of a good Education came from England here, as a School-mistress to a Gentleman's Daughter; some time after, she married an Overseer, who gave her the *Yaws*; as soon as she perceived the Distemper, being much frightened, she went to a Planter, who used to cure a great many Negroes; there was then but just *Yaws* enough to show that Distemper. He immediately shut her up in the Hot-house, (as they call it here), and that Night anointed her with the mercurial Unction, according to Serjeant Wiseman's Proportion of the Quicksilver. This once anointing threw her into a deep Salivation, which lasted between six and seven Weeks: Four Weeks of that Time she could not speak a Word, and the Saliva was deeply tinged with Blood. After the Salivation she seemed perfectly well, soon recovered her Strength, and engaged to go to England with a Gentleman's Lady as her Chamber-maid, and accordingly embarked in May or June 1728.

Some Weeks after she arrived in London, she was attacked with violent Pains in her Arms and Legs, and applied herself to a Surgeon or Apothecary of her Acquaintance, who gave her many Medicines to no Purpose; for while she was under his Care, an Ulcer broke out in her Leg, and another in her Arm: Upon this her Money beginning to fall short, and thinking she had a better Chance of getting well in a Country where her Distemper was known, than where they knew little of it, (at least those she applied to) she got a Passage to this Island again.

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In August 1729, she came to me begging my Assistance; she was really an Object of Charity, and I promised to give her my utmost Endeavours to serve her, without the least Prospect of Gain. The Pains of her Limbs then continued severe, and she had five or six Ulcers in different Parts of her Arms and Legs, all covered with an *Hypersarcosis*.

I told her she must be very sincere in answering what Questions I asked her; for as her Husband had given her the *Yaws*, he might as well have given her the *venereal Disease*, and that I should have more Hope of curing her, if the present Symptoms proceeded from the last, than if they were the Consequence of the first. She told me she never had any venereal Symptom in her Life, either before she had the *Yaws* or since, that a few Days before she discovered she had the *Yaws*, her Husband left her, and went to Sea, his first Profession; that she had never seen him since nor conversed criminally with any other Man. Her sincere and sensible Way of answering every Question I could ask her, as they occurred to me, and the good Character she bore among her Acquaintances, as well as its being her Interest to tell me the Truth, which she might without any Shame, convinced me she was sincere, and had no Design to deceive me, or ruin herself.

I immediately dressed the Ulcers with gentle Escharotics to destroy the *Hypersarcosis*, and put her into a Course of *Aethiops*, with the Decoction of the Woods in Lime-water, and gave her gentle Cathartics twice a Week with *Mercurius Dulcis*. After a Month or six Weeks spent in this Method, I found it had no Effect; for after the *Funguses* were consumed, the Ulcers seemed to digest a few Days, and then gleeted again, and never in the least contracted. I then threw her into a gentle Salivation with *Calomel*, designing to keep her long in it gently; after she had spit about a Quart a-day for four Weeks, finding it not answer, the Ulcers enlarging, and the Pains becoming more violent, I was resolved to let it go off: But at Night there fell a great Rain, and the Room not being tight in the Roof, was very wet. The next Day the Salivation stopt, and she had a Fever for a Fortnight, which at length went off, and left her so weak and emaciated, that I was afraid she would die consumptive at last.

I then put her into the Milk-Diet, and ordered her a Decoction of *Sarsaparilla* and *China Roots*, to be drunk for her constant Drink, with one third Milk. In about eight or ten Weeks she recovered her Strength and Flesh, and was advised by some of her Neighbours to use a Diet-drink that a certain Negro made, which they said had cured Numbers in her Cafe, after all other Means had failed. This she used six or seven Months, and dressed the Ulcers with Tincture of Myrrh, bathing them every Dressing with warm Lime-water: But both they and her Pains increased; the Bones became carious in every Ulcer, and she lingred under the Distemper to the End of the Year 1734, and died.

When I come to this Island, it was the Practice here, as soon as the *Yaws* appeared, to give the Patient 25 Drops of a Solution of two Drachms of *Mercur. sublimat. corrosiv.* in eight Ounces of strong Rum in the Morning, drinking warm Water after every Puke, and they would vomit and spit all the Forenoon. This Dose they repeated every Morning, increasing the Quantity five Drops every Dose they took, in a few Days they were seemingly well: But I observed that most that had been treated after this manner, either broke out again, or in process of Time complained of gnawing Pains in their Bones, or were subject to Ulcers in several Parts of their Bodies. The Disease at its second Appearance was long in coming to an Height, and required a longer Course of Mercury to clear their Skin; and sometimes, after all, they would relapse a third and fourth Time.

Of those Patients that were affected with Ulcers, I have succeeded with some by Salivation, and long Courses of the *Aethiops*, with the Decoction of the Woods in Lime-water, many I have been foiled in, and never been able to cure, but left them, I think, rather worse than I found them, to linger out their Days miserably. Nor can I pretend to better Success in those that have complained of Pains in their Bones, they have generally ended in *Nodes*, *Exostoses*, and *Caries*, and the Bones of the Arms and Legs break without any external Violence.

A Negro Man, called *America*, belonging to Sir William Stapleton, after having had the *Yaws*, complained of Pains in his Limbs, and had been useless in the Plantation for nigh twenty Years, most of his Bones being full of *Nodes* or *Exostoses* and *Caries*. In the Year 1733 his *Os humeri* broke in the Middle, without any external Accident. I reduced and dressed it as a common Fracture. About six Weeks after, when the *Callus* ought to have been grown strong, I found the Ends of the Bones move easily one on another; and upon a gentle Extension of his Arm, the Ends of the Bones were a full Inch distant from each other. In about twelve Months more the *Os humeri* was consumed entirely within an Inch of the *Scapula*, and about the same Distance from the Elbow. Soon after this he died tabid.

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It is worth while to compare the Description of the *Leprosy*, among the Jews in Chap. xiii. of *Leviticus*, with the Account which I have here given of the *Yaws*; the two Distempers seem to have a great Resemblance to each other. *Edinburgh Med. Essays*.

Upon the Coast of *Antigua*, they have a large turbinated Shell, which they call the *Conch*. This they calcine, and give to the Negroes and others labouring under the *Yaws*, as is said, with great Success, insomuch that they esteem it an almost infallible Remedy; but it must be continued for some Time.

YAYAMA. A Name for the *Ananas*; *aculeatus*; *Fruitum Pyramidalitatis*; *carne aurea*.

YC. Good. *Rulandus*.

YEAR. A Medicine. *Rulandus*.

YDRARGYROS. Quicksilver. *Rulandus*.

YECOTL. The same as *PALMA-PINUS*.

YELION. A barbarous Word for *Yaws*, Glass.

YERVA. The same as *CONTRAYERVA*.

YERVA MORA. The Spanish Name for the *Arbor bacifer Canariensis*, *Syringae ceruleæ foliis, purpurantibus venis, fructu monopyreno*. The Name of a Plant now very common in the English Gardens, but of no Use in Medicine.

YETTUS. The Name of an opaque, hard Stone of a red Colour, used instead of the *Lapis Lydius*, or Touch Stone.

YGROPISSOS. Liquid Pitch.

YLECH. See *ILECH*.

YLEIDOS, or *YLIADOS*. See *ILIADES*.

YLIASTER. The same as *Iliaster*. See *ILIADES*.

YOMO. *YOS*, or *YN*. Verdigrise. *Rulandus*.

YPSILOGLOSSI. A Name for the Muscles called *Bastagloffi*.

YPSILOIDES OS. The *Os Hyoides*.

YQUETAIA. A Plant of *Braſil*, as yet but little known, but whose Virtues are highly extolled by a French Surgeon settled in *Portugal*, who found it in *Braſil*. M. *Marchand*, with the Assistance of M. *Homberg*, has made a Discovery that this rare and foreign Plant is every Day trodden under our Feet, and is no other than the *Scrophularia aquatica major*. They ascribe to the *Yquetaia* the Property of depriving Senna of its ill Taste and Smell without diminishing its Virtue, which would much facilitate the Use of a Cathartic so excellent on other Accounts. And the very same Property is found to belong to the Species of *Scrophularia* before mentioned, but was unknown before it came to be discovered by the Resemblance of this Plant to the *Yquetaia*. If this *Braſilian* Plant proves as good as it is said to be for the Pleurisy and Apoplexy, possibly the *Scrophularia* may carry on the Resemblance thus far, and come in for an equal Share of the same Virtues. M. *Marchand* is persuaded that we bestow not enough of our Time in studying the Plants of our own Country, which are often of as much Value as Exotics, and that the Misfortune they lie under in being Natives of our own Soil, and growing among us, has too much injured them in our Esteem. *Histoire de l'Acad. des Sciences* 1701.

YRCUS. A male Cony, whose Blood is said by the Spaniards to mollify Glass, and Flints. *Dornæus*. *Rulandus* calls it *Yris*.

YRIDES, or *YRIDE*. Orpiment. *Rulandus*.

YRIS. Iron. *Rulandus*.

YSAMBRA. A Species of Poison, prepared in *Spain* of *Hellebore*; or *Hellebore* itself.

YSIR. The Powder, or Philosopher's Stone in a dry Form.

YSOPUS. The Art of Separation in Chymistry. *Rulandus*.

YSPAR. The same as *Ysir*. *Rulandus*.

YTZAMOTL. A very large *Indian* Tree, from which a Species of Manna is procured not unlike ours, but somewhat harder, and more glutinous. *Rai Hift. Plant*.

YUCCA.

The Characters are;

The Root is thick, and as it were tuberous, and the Plant has the Appearance of a Tree. The Leaves resemble those of the *Aloe*, are rigid, with an acuated Apex, narrow and long. The Flowers are monopetalous, Bell-shaped, divided into six Segments, naked, disposed in long Spikes, with a single Row, and embracing an Ovary, which becomes a tricapsular Fruit, as in the *Aloe*.

Boerhaave mentions but one Sort of *Yucca*, which is;

Yucca; folia *Aloes*, C. B. P. 91. *Boerb. Ind.* A. 2. 132.

Yucca, Offic. *Yucca sive Yucca Peruviana*, Ger. *Emac.* 1543.

Rai Hift. 2. 1201. *Yucca sive Yucca*, Park. *Parad.* 434.

INDIAN BREAD.

It grows in *America* spontaneously, but is cultivated with us in Gardens.

It is of no Use in Medicine, and is even said to be poisonous, tho' erroneously, since it conduces to the sustentation of Life, by affording a Sort of eatable Bread prepared of the Root reduced to a Flour. And the Root itself may be eaten with Safety, and even with Advantage, without any Preparation.

This

Z A G

This Plant is not the same as that of whose Root they make the Bread called *Cassavi*, commonly eaten in America, as some have erroneously thought. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

The thick and fleshy Root affords a soft Pulp, which some condemn as Poison, others affirm to be esculent. Consult the Historians. The recent Root eaten is poisonous, but being bruised, then dried in the Sun, affords a Bread commonly eaten by the Indians. The Juice of the Root is so poisonous that they take Care to convey it deep under Ground, that it may not come to the Taste of Animals, to which it would certainly prove mortal. *Hist. Plant. a script. Boerhaave.*

XIX. A good Medicine.

YZTACTEX. *Calicacotil, seu virga nigra Saxorum. Hernandez.*

Z A N

It has the fibrous Root of the Asarum, and the Fibres, which appear, a great Part of them, above Ground, are in Taste and Smell not inferior to the Nardus, and far superior to the common Valerian. The Leaves are serrated, like those of the Nettle, the Stalks Purple, round and smooth, and four Cubits in Length, on the Tops of which the Flowers grow in Tufts, and are of a white Colour, inclining to a Purple.

It grows in rocky Places in *Brasil*. The Taste of this Plant is exactly like that of Anise. A Pugil of the Root bruised, and taken in Water or Wine provokes Sweat in those who labour under any Pains, and mitigate the same in a surprising Manner. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

Z.

Z. This Letter formerly stood as a Mark for several Sorts of Weights. Sometimes it signified an Ounce and half, and very frequently stood for the eighth Part of an Ounce, that is, a Dram or half a Sicilicus. From an ancient Copper-plate it appears to be the Character of a *Duella*, or the third Part of an Ounce, consisting of eight Scruples. *Rhodius ad Scribonium Largum.*

ZZ. This double Letter among the ancient Physicians used for *Myrrh*, $\sigma\mu\rho\gamma\mu$, because $\zeta\mu\tau\mu$, *Zmyrne*, was as much as $\sigma\mu\rho\gamma\mu$, *Smyrne*. At present by ZZ is generally understood *Zingiber* or *Zinziber*. *Gorræus.*

ZAAR, with the *Arabians* and *Persians*, signifies Poison, whence *Belzaar*, for *Bezoar*, is as much as to say, *the Lord or King of Poisons*. *Castellus.*

ZAARA in *Avicenna*, is a Name for the *Vigilia morbosæ*, or morbus Watching.

ZACCHARUM, used by some for *Saccharum*, as is also *Zuccarum*, by *Salmasius de Manna & Saccharo.*

ZACCON. *Cast. Zacon Hiericuntea, Foliis Oleæ, J. B. Prunus Hiericonta, Folio angusto Spinoſo. C. Bauh.*

This is a Species of exotic Plum-tree, growing in the Plain of *Jericho*, about the Bigness of an Orange-tree, with Leaves resembling those of an Olive-tree, but smaller, narrower, more pointed, and very greer. The Flowers are white, and the Fruit of the Bigness of a Plum, round, green at first, but as they grow ripe, yellow, and inclosing a Stone like that of a Plum. From the Fruit they extract an Oil by Expression, which is good to discuss and resolve cold and viscous Humours. The Tree is called *Zaccon*, because it grows near the Churches of *Zachæus* in the Plains of *Jericho*. *Lemery des Drogues.*

ZACINTHA.

The Characters are ;

The Calyx is squamous. The Ovary becomes a little striated Head, having in the Middle an erect Axis, in which grow a Multitude of Eggs, which, when ripe, fall off with their Involucrum or Cover, and are as so many Capsules, containing small downy Seeds.

Boerhaave mentions but one Sort of *Zacintha*; which is ;

Zacintha ; five *Cichoreum vernicarium*. *Tourn. Inst. 476. Boerb. Ind. A. 90. Park. Theat. 779. Zacintha, Cichoreum verrucarium, Offic. Cichoreum verrucarium* five *Zacintha*, Ger. *Emac. 289. Raii Hist. I. 255. Cichoreum verrucarium* five *Zacintha, Hieraciis adnumerandum*, J. B. 2. 1013. *Chondrilla verrucaria foliis Cichorei viridibus*, C. B. P. 130. *Inhybus* five *Endivia lutea, verrucaria*, *Hist. Oxon. 3. 53. WART SUCCORY.*

It grows spontaneously and plentifully in some Parts of *Italy*, but is cultivated with us in Gardens, and flowers in June. The Plant is diuretick and edulcorating, and allays the immoderate Heat of the Blood. *Mont.* It is reported to be of surprising Virtue in removing Warts, whether it be eaten in Salads, or the Juice thereof rubbed on them. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

ZACYNTHIUS. A patronymic Epithet of liquid Bitumen. *Galen. de C. M. G. Lib. 4. Cap. 13.*

ZADURA. *zadura*, a barbarous Name, but adopted by the latter Greeks, for an exotic Root, round and smooth, and of the Colour of Ginger ; it is imported from the Indies, and is good against the Pestilence. *Gorres.*

ZAFABEN. Putty. *Rulandus.*

ZAFFRAMEN. Crocus. *Castellus.*

ZAFRAN, ZAFFRAN. Signifies *Crocus* principally, and next to that *Oker*. *Rulandus Johnson.*

ZAGU. *Ferd. Lopez. Sagu pigafetta. Clus. Arbor fari-*

nifera Clus. extot. Arbor vasta in Regno Fanfar. Polo Veneto.

This is a large Tree, resembling the Palm-tree, and growing in the Island of *Ternate* near the Equator. At the Top it bears a round Head like a Cabbage, in the middle of which is a kind of farinaceous Substance, of which the Inhabitants of the Country make Bread.

ZAHIR. An Arabic Name in *Avicenna*, for a kind of dysenteric Flux from the Intestinum Rectum, attended with a tensive and abrasive Sensation. *Castellus.*

ZAIBAC, Zaibach, Zaibar, Names for Mercury, or Quicksilver. *Rulandus, Schroder.*

ZAIDIR. Copper, or Verdigrase. *Dorn. Rulandus.*

ZALE. *zælæn*, in *Mohscion de Morb. Mulier.* signifies a Storm.

ZAMIÆ. Are those Nuts of the Pine-tree which have loosen'd themselves, and unless they be gather'd will hurt the rest which are not yet fully ripe. *Plin. Lib. 16. Cap. 26.*

ZANDIK. Aqua foliate. *Rulandus.*

ZANTHOXYLUM. See *LIGNUM FLAVUM.*

ZAOCEL. Taxus. *Rulandus.*

ZAPHARA, Zaffara. The mineral Matter of Bismuth, which belongs to *Smalt* or *Amansa*, which stains Glass with a bluish Colour, whence it is used by Potters for the same Purpose. *Cæsalpinus* call'd it a Stone, others Earth, and some *Lazurius ex Bismutho. Castellus.*

ZAPHIRUS. Corruptly for *Saphirus*.

ZAPOTUM, Zapote. Is a Fruit of *New Spain* in *America*, called by the Spaniards *Zapote blanco*, of the Shape and Size of a Quince, of an agreeable Taste, but not wholesome, and inclosing a Kernel which is said to be dangerous Poison. This Fruit grows on a large Tree called by the Indians *Cochitapot*, whose Leaves are like those of the Orange-tree, disposed by Threes at Intervals, and its Flowers very small, and of a yellow Colour.

ZARAS. Gold. *Rulandus.*

ZARUTHAN. A hard and unequal Tumor of the Breast attended with a Pain which is not quite continual, and a burning, Heat much resembling that of a Cancer, whence it is called *a spurious Cancer*. The Cause is supposed to be an ichorous, adult and acid Blood. *Castellus.*

ZARDA. A Disease in Horses. *Castellus.*

ZARIFU. Tin. *Rulandus.*

ZANNA. A Medicinal Earth, found in that Part of *Armenia* which borders on *Cappadocia*, very drying, of a pale Colour, and very easily dissolv'd like Calx. It is called by the Natives *Zarina*, but in *Syria*, *Zarnacha*. The Mountain whence it is taken is near the City called *Bagauona*, and the Territories about it *Agarra*. The Earth itself, without the Mixtures of any heterogeneous Substance, is supposed to be of a drying Quality, without Stimulation. But since there is no Body perfectly free from Mixture, the Nature of what enters its Composition is to be examined, with respect to Gravity and Taste. If there be any Astringency discover'd, its Coldness is to be estimated in Proportion to that Astringency ; if it appears to be acrimonious, its Heat is in Proportion to that Acrimony. With respect to Lightness, and Gravity, the first shews a copious Mixture of Air throughout its whole Composition ; but the more ponderous it is found, the more of pure Earth it contains. Now it is the Property of Earth not to be fused when subjected to the Fire, and to be easily dissolved into Clay when it is moistened with Water. *Orbasius, Ald. Collett. Lib. 15.*

Z E D

ZARNACHA. See the preceding Word.
ZARNEG, Zarnik, Zarnich. Orpiment. *Rulandus*.
ZARSA PARILLA. See SARSAPARILLA.

ZATANEA. The Flower of *Agnus Castus*; it is also called ZUCCAJAR. *Rulandus*.

ZATA-HENDI *Raii*. A Name for the *Majorana*; *rotundifolia*; *scutellata*; *exotica*.

ZAUHIRON. Oriental Crocus. *Rulandus*.

ZEASPELTA. Offic. *Zea sive Spelta*, I. B. 2. 412. *Raii Hist.* 2. 1242. *Ger.* 62. *Emac.* 69. *Zea dicoccos*, *sive Spelta vulgo*, Park. *Theat.* 1122. *Zea dicoccos vel Zea major*, C. B. P. 22. *Theat.* 413. SPELT WHEAT.

Zea is a Sort of Wheat with the Husk or Chaff, so closely adhering to it, as not to be separated by Threshing. They will have it called ζία, *Zeia*, or ζία, *Zea*, αντεξία, from Living, because before the Invention of Wheat, Men lived thereon. The most ancient Romans, as we are informed by *Dionysius Halicarnassus*, called *Zea* by the Name of *Far*, which, however, is a Word of ambiguous Signification.

Zea, or Spelt, is not unlike Wheat, with a manifold Root, whence arise numerous, slender, jointed, firm Stalks, higher than those of Barley, but shorter than those of Wheat. The Spike, or Ear, which is in Flower about Midsummer, is a Palm, or a Palm and half in length, rough, compressed, generally without a Beard, tho' sometimes furnished with a longer or shorter one, and bearing a double Row of Grains, or the Grains so disposed that the Middle of one Grain shall answer alternately to the Beginning of another. The Grains are closely included in a manifold Husk, a Pair of Husks being joined to a Pair of Grains, and are longer than those of Wheat, of a sharp Back, and a russet Colour. The Husk pertinaciously adheres to the Grain, and will not be separated from it by the Stroke of the Flail, by which, says *J. Bauhine*, you may distinguish it from the common Wheat, which it otherwise so well resembles, that when both are stript of their Coats and Husks, it will be difficult to know the one from the other.

It grows in many Parts of *Italy*, *France* and *Germany*, thriving well enough in any Sort of Soil, even tho' more humid than ordinary, tho' delighting most in a rich and fat Soil.

Zea is sown, in Flower, and reaped at the same Times with Wheat. If *Zea* be husked and cleansed, and afterwards sown, it is changed into Wheat on the third Year, if we may believe *Theophrastus*. And *Pliny* says, "We are told that " *Zea* and *Tiph* being a degenerate Kind of Grain, return to " Wheat, if husked and sown, tho' not immediately, but on " the third Year." We deny not but that it may sometimes happen for *Zea* to pass into Wheat, but see no Reason why such an Effect should always follow, when it is sown decorticated; let the Authors speak for themselves.

The Germans make Bread of *Spelt*, as white as those of Wheat, but lighter, and less nutritive; while new it is sweet, and easy of Concoction, but when stale it is not so grateful, and is besides difficult to be digested. Puddings are prepared of the same with Milk, Almond Milk, Wine, or Beer and Sugar, which are good for sound as well as sick Persons. Broth or Gruel made of the Flour is astringent, and therefore adapted to the same Purposes as one prepared with Rice, being proper in a Hæmoptysis, Dysentery, Diarræa, and the like, especially when boiled with the Feet of Calves or Weatherers; outwardly, also, it serves the same Intentions.

The Antients, we may observe, unanimously condemn Bread made of *Zea* or *Spelt*, whence it is plain, says *C. Bauhine*, that this *Zea* was different from that which *Pliny* says, the Romans called *Seed*, [See ALICA.] of which was prepared that excellent Food *Alica*. *Raii Hist. Plant.* p. 1242.

ZEBD. Butter. *Rulandus*.

ZEBET. Dung. *Idem*.

ZEC. *Traganthum*, or *Tragacanthum*. *Rulandus*.

ZEDOARIA. *Zedoary*.

We have two Kinds of this Root, one named *Zedoaria longa*, C. B. P. the other *Zedoaria rotunda*, C. B. P. But they are both the Roots of the same Plant, the Body of which is round, and the Protuberances, or Ramifications, long. The Plant they belong to is a kind of *Colchicum*, described by *Herman* in the *Paradisus Batavus*. They are brought from the *East Indies*, and have an aromatic, camphorated Taste. They are reckoned attenuant, detergent, emmenagogue, carminative, anthelmintic, cordial, alexipharmac, stomachic, diuretic, &c. The Dose is from five Grains to half a Dram in Substance, and it may be used in Infusion like Tea. Some correct Opium with this Root. *Simon Pauli* pretends it is the best Carminative now known, and values it as a grand Specific for voiding Wind. *Graffey*.

The first Sort is thus distinguish'd.

ZEDOARIA LONGA. Offic. C. B. P. 31. Park. *Theat.* 1612. *Raii Hist.* 2. 1340. *Zedoaria*, *Ger.* *Emac.*

Z E D

1623. *Gedwar aut Geid*. var. *Ejusd.* *Zedoaria Zelandica Camphoram redolens*. Boerh. Ind. A. 2. 128. *Haronkaha*, Herm. Mus. Zeyl. 50. ZODOARY. Dale, p. 251.

This has a Root two, three or four Inches in Length, and as thick as the little Finger, and ending at both Extremities in a blunt Point. It is white on the Outside, and within of an Ash Colour inclining to brown, of a dense, solid, fat and ponderous Substance, and of a fine Taste and Smell, bitterish, moderately acrimonious, with a kind of Heaviness, and emitting, while pounded or chew'd in the Mouth, a Fragrance highly aromatic, a very small Portion of it sweetening the Breath, and penetrating into the Head.

Chuse what is large, thick, full, and not wrinkled, of a fattish, viscous Substance, resisting in some measure the Teeth, on account of its Solidity, remarkably fragrant, and without Perforations; the longer to preserve it, it must be kept in a dry Place. It grows spontaneously in the Woods of *Calecut* and *Cananor* in the Kingdom of *Malabar*, and is supposed to be the *Zerumbet* of the *Arabians*, the *Cistus Arabicus* of the *Anguillara*.

The Part in use is the Root, which is tuberous, nodous, somewhat compressed, Ash-colour'd on the Outside, of an acrid, bitterish, aromatic Taste, and a fragrant Smell.

It is heating, drying, incising, disculsive of Flatulences, and Alexipharmac; and is principally used in Pains of the Cholic, and of the Stomach: It cures the Bites of venomous Animals, stops a Lientry, represses Vomiting, provokes the Menses, and kills all manner of Timæ infesting the Belly. Dale from Schroder.

The second Sort is thus distinguish'd.

ZEDOARIA ROTUNDA. Offic. C. B. P. 31. Park. *Theat.* 1612. *Raii Hist.* 2. 1340. *Malankua*. Hort. Mal. 11. 17. Tab. 9. *Colchicum Zeylanicum flore violace odore, & colore Ephemer*. Herm. Par. Bat. Prod. 324. ROUND ZEDOARY. Dale, p. 251.

This Species in Weight, Solidity, Colour, Taste and Smell is altogether like the Long Zedoary, and differs only in its Figure, which is globous, an Inch in Thickness, or Diameter, with a Superficies somewhat uneven, and tuberous, with the Marks of the Fibres which have been cut off, resembling the Bulb of the Arum, and sometimes ending in a short Mucro, or Point, at which, while it yet adheres to the Ground, it usually shoots forth a Bud. It grows plentifully in *Java* and *Sunda*.

The Round Zedoary seems not to differ from the Long; but only in being a distinct Part of the same Root. For *C. Bauhine* thinks that *Avicenna* called the round Part *Zedoary*, and the long Appendix *Zerumbeth*, not knowing from what Plant, or in what Country the Root was produced; but when he happen'd to see it imported into the *Persian Gulf*, sometimes cut into round, sometimes into oblong Portions, imagin'd them to be distinct Species.

The Root cut into Slices, dry'd, and preserved in Sugar, is more excellent and commodious for Use than Ginger. C. B.

It agrees in Virtues with the Long Zedoary, but is seldom found in our Shops. Dale.

Besides the two before-mention'd, *Raii* gives us from *C. Bauhine* two others, which are,

First, *Zedoaria tuberosa foris nigricans*. C. B.

This Sort is of around Figure, like the *Aristolochia rotunda*, blackish without, and sometimes of an Ash-Colour, and whitish within, and of the usual Taste of Zedoary. It is to be had, as *Clusius* writes, at some Perfumers at *Antwerp*, who call it *Black Zeduar*. *Lobel* joins it with the common Round Zedoary.

The second is the *Zedoaria Gedwar*. *Avicenna Garcia*. C. B.

This is a Root of the Size of an Acorn, almost of the same Figure, and of a sublucid Colour; but it may more properly be said to be like the smaller Bulb of the *Anthona* or *Alphodelus*; it is of an Ash-Colour without, and yellowish within, hard and solid, and of an acrid and heating Taste.

Garcia observ'd this to be sold at a great Rate in the neighbouring Provinces to *China*; and says, it is difficult to be obtain'd, unless it be from some strolling sort of Mountebanks, which the *Italians* call *Jogues*. The same Author supposes *Zedoaria* to be a corrupt Word, and that it ought to be called *Geduar*.

C. Bauhine thinks that the *Arabians* gave the Name of *Zerumbeth* to three sorts of Plants. The first was the Long Zedoary of the Shops, which was the *Zerumbeth* of *Avicenna*, as appears from its Description. The second was what we call the *Zedoaria rotunda*, or Round Zedoary, which is the *Zerumbeth primum Serapiani*, and the *Zedoaria Avicennæ*. And the third is that remarkable Tree on Mount *Libanus*, with the Leaves of the *Salix*, and the Smell of the *Lemon* Tree, the *Zarumba*.

Z E R

Zeruabo at present unknown to us, unless, perhaps, it be the *Saffas-Syrorum Rauwolfii*.

Zedoaria was unknown to the ancient Greeks; the more derm, as *Aetius* and *Aetiarium*, call it *Zadar*, (*Zadar*) *Zadepa*, (*Zadura*) and *Zadifa* (*Zadera*) borrowing the Name from the Arabians.

It has the Leaves of *Zingiber*, or *Ginger*, but larger, longer and broader, and also the Root of the same Plant; it has much the Taste too of *Ginger*, whence in *Calicut* it is called *wild Ginger*, as we are told by *Garcias*.

They make three Species, which, by some of the most skilful Botanists, are supposed to be all Roots of one and the same Plant.

The Root of *Zedoary* is esteemed hot and dry, fattens the Body, and strengthens it when weak, as the *Arabians* say, and discourses Flatulences. It takes away the Smell of Onions, Garlick and Wine, is good for the Bitings of venomous Beasts, stops a Looseness, resolves Abscesses of the Uterus, represses Vomiting, and is effectual in the Wind-Cholic. The modern Physicians use it as a Preservative against pestilential Airs, and mix it with a Multitude of Compositions. It is good for the Stomach in promoting Concoction, and heating that and the other Viscera. The *Germans* prepare a *Vinum Zedoriatum*, or Wine of *Zedoary*, for the before-mention'd Purposes, by bruising *Zedoary*, and hanging it in a Bag in a Vessel full of boil'd Must. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

ZEFR. Pitch. *Rulandus.*

ZEGI, *Zetus*, *Zezi*, Vitriol. *Idem.*

ZEHERECH. Flowers of Copper, called also *Alkas*. *Idem.*

ZEIA, ζεια. See *ZEA*.

ZEITRABRA, in the Jargon of the Alchymists, signifies fluxile. *Rulandus.*

ZELOTUM. Mercurius lapideus. *Idem.*

ZELOTYPIA, ζηλωσις, Jealousy, is a vehement Affection of the Mind, in which one of the conjugal Pair suspects the other of Adultery, and is here mention'd because it comes within the List of morbid Causes. *Castellus.*

ZELPHO. See *ZENDO*.

ZEMA, ζημα, from ζειν, to boil; Broth, Decoction; in French, *Bouillon*, is a Term sometimes used for *Decoctum*, in *Apicius de Re Culinaria*. It is also read ζημα, in *Dioscorides*, Lib. 6. Cap. 7.

ZEMASARUM, *Cinabrium*, vel *Cynobrium*. *Rulandus.* I suppose he means *Cinnabar*. *Rulandus.*

ZEMECH. Lapis Lazuli. *Idem.*

ZENDA. A general Term coin'd by *Paracelsus*, by which he would signify extraneous or equivocal Generations, effected without a seminal Principle. But *Zerenda*, *Zerunda*, or *Zerundis*, signifies such a monstrous Generation of Men in particular, as in other Animals, the same is expressed by *Zelphi*.

ZENECHDON, an Arabic Term from *Zenech*, signifying in that Language *Arfénie*; it means the same as *Diarfénicum*, or a Composition of Arsenic. *Blancart.*

ZENEXTON. See *XENEXTON*.

ZENEXTOR. Mercury. *Paracelsus.*

ZENGIFUR. The same as *Zemasarum*, that is, *Cinnabar*. *Rulandus.*

ZENICON, ζενκόν, the Name of a Poison in use among the Gauls, called *Celtæ*. It had the Denomination of *Venenum Cervatum*, or *Deer's Poison*, and was of so great and speedy Efficacy, that as soon as a Deer, or other Beast, fell down under a Wound from an Arrow ting'd with this Poison, the Hunters were obliged to run immediately, and cut away the Flesh, for the Breadth of a Span, round the wounded Place, before the Poison could disperse itself, and induce a Putrefaction. The Antidote to this Poison was said to be the Leaf of an Oak, or a Beech, or of the *Laurus Alexandrina*. *Castellus.*

ZENITH, besides its proper Signification, is, in a very improper and enigmatical kind of Sense, made to signify the first menstrual Efflux. *Castellus.*

ZEOCRITHON. Boerb. A Name for the *Hordeum distichum*; *Spica brevior & latior*; *Grana confertis*.

ZEOPYRON, ζεοπύρων, a kind of Corn which is a Medium between *Zea* and *Wheat*, as the Term imports: It grew in *Bithynia*, and is mentioned by *Galen de Alm. Fac.* It is also a Name for the *Triticum spica Hordei Londinensis*.

ZEPHENUM, *ZEPHENA*, Terms in *Paracelsus* to signify the Extremity or external Periphery of any Perforation of the Ears or Lips. The Contraction of this Periphery into a preternatural kind of Roundness, constitutes the first Sign of the Leprosy. *Castellus.*

ZEPHYRUS. The same as *FAVONIUS*, which see. *Zephyrus fortis*, in *Hartman*, is an Expression for a Mole.

ZENI. Vitriol. *Rulandus.*

ZERICUM. Arsenic. *Idem.*

Z I B

ZERNA. An ulcerated Impetigo. *Dornax. Ruland.* We meet, also, with *Zerna* for *Lepra* or *Impetigo*, in Writers of the Alchymistic Strain. *Castellus.*

ZEROS. A Name in *Pliny*, Lib. 37. Cap. 9. for a pellucid Gem, resembling another called *Iris*, and having its Crystal distinguish'd with black and white Spots.

ZERTA, the Name of a Fish which lives both in Sea and Rivers; and therefore called by *Gesner*, *Capito Anadromus*, because it passes out of the Sea into the River *Elb*. It is reckon'd among Fishes of good Juice. *Castellus.*

ZERUMBET. Offic. *Garz.* *Zinziber latifolium Sylvestre*, Herm. Cat. Hort. Lugd. Bat. 636. Prod. Par. Bat. 386. Comm. Hort. Amst. 371. 1. *Kua*, Hort. Mal. 11. 13. Tab. 7. *Walinghuru*, Herm. Mus. Zeylan. 51. *ZERUMBETH*.

This is set down in the Catalogue of Simples in the Dispensatory; but it is not known what it is, being never seen in our Shops, the round *Zedoary* being taken for it. *Herman*, in his *Catalogus Hortens. Lugd. Bat.* gives the Figure of a *Zinziber latifolium Sylvestre*, which he proposes for the *Zerumbet* of the *Arabians*; but the Descriptions they give both of this, and several other Parts of the *Materia Medica*, are so short and lame, that little is to be learn'd from what they say of them. *Miller's Bot. Off.*

It grows spontaneously in the Kingdom of *Malabar*, and agrees in Virtues with the long *Zedoary*. *Dale.*

ZERZERA. The same as *QUERQUERA* or *EPIALOS*, which see.

ZESTOLUSIA, ζεστολυσία, from ζειν, to be of a fervent Heat, and νεστεῖν, Washing or Bathing; a Bathing in hot Water, as oppos'd to *ψυχρολυσία*, (*Psychrolusia*) Cold Bathing. The Word occurs in *Galen*, Lib. 3. de sanit. tuend. Cap. 8.

ZETÆ, with the Antients, were *Vaporaries*, or Rooms which had a Stove underneath, on whose Floor they diffused hot or cold Water, as the Season requir'd; and by transmitting the Vapours through Pipes placed in the Wall, heated or cooled the *Zetæ* at Pleasure. *Castellus.*

Zetæ, or *Zeteculae*, were also private Rooms in Baths, and other Edifices, furnished with Beds for the Entertainments of Feasting and Gallantry.

ZEUS. The Name of a Fish, called also *Faber*. *Pliny*, Lib. 9. Cap. 18. See *FABER*.

ZLAZAA. The Name of a Gem, from the Place where it is found, of so various Colours that it cannot be said to be of any Colour. It is said to render the Wearer litigious, and to excite terrible Visions in Sleep. *Castellus.*

ZIBACH. The same as *Zeibar*, which see.

ZIBELLINA, vulgo *Sebela*, or *Zobela*; a kind of Weasel, which we call *Sable*, whose Skin is well known to bear a great Price.

ZIBETHUM.

The Animal which produces the Civet, is distinguished by Authors after the following Manner. *Animal Zibethicum*, Offic. *Raii*, Synop. A. 178. *Animal Zibethi*, *Caius de Animal.* 43. *Aldrov. de Quad. Digit.* 340. *Catus Zibethinus*, Schrod. 5. 280. *Zibethicum Animal Americanum*, *Rech.* in *Hern. Hyena veterum*, *Bellon. Obs. ed. Clus.* 94. *The CIVET CAT.*

The Animal which yields Civet, is a kind of wild Cat, called by the Antients *Hyæna*. There are two kinds of it; one that comes from *Holland*, and another that comes from *Guinea*, which is browner than the former. When Civet is mix'd with Musk and Ambergrise, or lower'd by a Mixture of any other Powders, it has a very fine Smell; but alone, the Smell is disagreeable. It is very little used in Physic. Some rub Children's Navels with it, to cure their Colics; and it was formerly applied to the Pudenda of Women in Hysteric Fits; but this last Practice is not only useless, but hurtful. *Geoffroy.*

Civet is a fat and unctuous Substance, of the Consistence of Honey or Butter, and of a most fragrant and grateful Smell.

It is hot, moist and anodyne, of frequent Use in the Pain of the Colic, and to anoint the Navels of Children for Pains in the Belly; it is also applied to the Pudenda, or the Pit of the Navel, in hysteric Fits. *Dale* from *Schroder*.

Civet is not the Seed, nor Sweat, nor Testicles, nor Scrotum of the Animal call'd the *Civet Cat*, as some would persuade us, for these have no Smell; but it is a peculiar Excretion, secreted by Nature, and collected in some little Bags of a glandulous Subtilty, which in the Male are seated between the Penis and Testicles, in the Female between the Uterus and Anus. The best is what comes from *America*, and is not adulterated with Butter; the black imported from the *East Indies* is not good. *Dale*.

ZIBIBÆ, or *Zibeba*, are a large sort of Raisins, much resembling the Stones of Dates, whence they are also called *Dactyli*; they consist of much Pulp, but very little Juice.

ZICCARA.

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ZICCARA. *Guatimalensum. Capote, De Laet.*

It is a Fruit resembling a Pine-Nut, and contains twenty, and sometimes thirty Kernels. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

ZIGIR, ζηρη, in *Dioscorides, Lib. 1. Cap. 7.* is an Epithet of a kind of aromatic Cassia, of a Purple Colour inclining to black, and esteemed of greater Value than ordinary, and more fragrant. Some read the Word *Gizir*, γιζηρη.

ZIMEX. Verdigrase. *Rulandus.*

ZINARIA, is an Arabic Term, and Epithet of a vicious and preternatural kind of Bile, called by the antient Physicians *Eruginous.*

ZINCHUM.

Zinch, named Zinchum Officin. *Zinchum seu Marcasita pallida Schröderi*, Zinch vel Tutenague Gallor. is a metallic, sulphureous, heavy Substance, resembling Lead in Colour, fusible and ductile to a certain Degree, being very hard to break, inflammable and volatile. It seems to have been quite unknown to the Antients, and even the Moderns knew very little about its Nature or Origin, till *Stahl* explained it in his Dissertation de Metallurgia. It is extracted from the Lead-Ore of the Mines of *Gosselear*, which Ore is very hard to melt, though it appears neither stony nor barren to the Eye, but rich and shining. Three Substances are separated from it; Lead, Zinch, and a kind of *Cadmia Fornacea*, which being melted with Copper, makes a Prince's or Bath Metal.

The Furnace, in which this Ore is melted, is so disposed as to have the Side and Back Wall of Brick, but the Fore-side is shut by Flates of a greyish fissile Stone, about a Finger's-breadth in Thicknes. During the Time of the Fusion, this Fore-side being much thiner than the rest, remains considerably cooler; and they increase this Cold by often sprinkling it with Water, and covering it with wet Clothes. The Ore, which is put in the Furnace at one Time, is about twelve Hours in melting; and as soon as the Fusion is begun, Bellows are set a blowing upon it, by which the Zinch mixed with the Lead is driven in form of Flowers or Vapour against the Brick Walls, to which it sticks, to about the Thickness of a Writing-Pen, and of the Consistence of very hard and half-vitrified Grey Tartar. At proper Intervals of Time, they open the Furnace, and beat this Substance off from these Walls, because otherwise, it would in time become so thick as to make the Capacity of the Furnace too small for Use.

On the Front, or stony Part of the Furnace, is found not only a Substance like that just mentioned in Form of melted Stone, but also another resembling melted Metal, with Streaks of a Substance half-burnt, or reduced to Ashes, running through it. Therefore at the End of each Operation, or Period of melting, having removed the burning Coals from the Bottom of this Part of the Furnace, they substitute others in their Room, reduced to small Pieces, and not burning. Then, by repeated Strokes of Hammers, they shake the Wall, and the Zinch which sticks to it runs down between the Laminæ of the half-burnt Substance in form of a melted Metal, emitting a white lucid Flame, and in few Minutes Time would all fly off in a whitish or Ash-colour'd Vapour, if it were not received and extinguished by the Coal-dust placed under it; for as soon as it mixes therewith, the Flame ceases, and it hardens into Metal. When it is cold, they remove it, separate it from the Coals; and having melted it again over such a gentle Fire as is sufficient to melt Tin, it is cast into proper Masses or Pigs.

The Advantage to be made of this Metal is very uncertain, because sometimes the Workmen lose all their Labour employed about it, either because the Heat has been too great, the Bellows have been blown too fiercely, or through some other Neglect.

That Part which sticks to the Brick-Walls, from whence it is broke off at proper Intervals, as has been said, makes the *Cadmia* used in Princes Metal; but before it is fit for that Use, it is mixed with the Scorie, and other Refuse of Metals, and exposed in Heaps for a long time in the open Air, where being penetrated to some Degree by the Air, or something contained in it, it rarifies a little, and swells, and then it becomes fit to communicate a Gold Colour to Copper, by being melted with it. This Substance is called, very properly, *Cadmia Fornacea*, by *Stahl*; for tho' its Origin be different from that of *Tutty*, the *Cadmia Fornacea* of *Agricola*, yet its Nature and Effects are nearly the same, for both equally give a yellow Colour to Copper.

The Lead is found melted at the Bottom of the Furnace; and the Workmen are of Opinion, that no Part of the Zinch remains in it, because they think the Fire to which the Lead continues so long exposed, is more than sufficient to evaporate all the Zinch.

Zinch is a Metallic Substance, but sulphureous and perfectly volatile. M. *Homberg* observed, long ago, that when thrown into a red-hot Crucible, it emitted many fumes, and when stirred with an Iron-Rod, it presently took Fire, and a white

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shining Flame appeared, like that which is seen by firing a Mixture of Nitre and Sulphur. At the same Instant, the whole Cavity of the Crucible was filled with very small, white, light, smooth Filaments, like Threads of Cotton, or of a Cob-web. If these Filaments be carefully collected, and afterwards the remaining Zinch be stirred in the same Manner as before, this Operation may be continued so long till almost the whole Substance of the Zinch shall be converted into these Filaments or Flowers. By macerating these Flowers in distilled Vinegar, M. *Homberg* prepared an inflammable Oil of very great Subtilty, which he judged to arise from the Zinch; but I should rather think was owing to the distilled Vinegar. The white Flowers taken inwardly are sudorific, and sometimes purge both upwards and downwards, being given from four to twelve Grains. Externally applied, their Effects are in nothing different from those of *Pompholyx* or *Nihil Album* of the Shops. They dry very powerfully, without Acrimony; and gently astringe and consolidate. They are much recommended by *Burbette* as a sure Remedy in an *Ophthalmia*, and Flux of sharp Lymph, being dissolved in Rose-Water; by another in Fissures of the Nipples, being spread on a fine Linnen Rag; and by *Emanuel Koninc*, in Ulcers, arising from a long Confinement in Bed. They are likewise of Service in drying Ichorous Ulcers.

Of Zinch and Copper melted together is made the finest kind of Princes Metal, so called from Prince *Rupert*, who is said to have invented it. It is made in this Manner:

Take of Copper, three Ounces; melt it in a Crucible; and while it remains in Fusion, add an Ounce and a half of Zinch. Mix them well, and then immediately remove them from the Fire. The Mass, when cold, will be of a beautiful Gold Colour, and in some Degree ductile.

The Pewterers use Zinch in whitening and purifying Tin, mixing it in the Proportion of one to six hundred. *Graffoy.*

ZINDULUS. A River-Fish, much commended for its Tenderness and Friability.

ZINETUS. A Species of Mercasite, much resembling Copper. *Paracelsus Archidox. Lib. 3.*

ZINGAR. Verdigrise, or Flowers of Copper. *landus.*

ZINGI. *Fruetus stellatus sive Anisum Indicum. I. B. 1. 586. Raii Hist. 2. 1835. Anisum Indicum. Offic. Anisum stellatum seu sinense & Philippense. Cod. Med. 10. Anisum Indicum stellatum, Ger. Emac. 1035. Anisum peregrinum, C. B. P. 159. Anisum exoticum Philippinarum Insularum, Park. Theat. 1569. Foeniculum Sinense, Redi Exper. Nat. 172. Cardamomum Siberiense Patavinorum, Hort. Besian. Eunyma ad Philippinarum Insularum, Anisum spirans, nuculas in capsulis stelliformiter congestis, proserens, Pluk. Almag. 140. INDIAN ANISE.*

The Kernel of this Fruit, which is brought from the East Indies, is good for the Chole.

ZINGIBER. Offic. *Zingiber, Zinziber, C. Comm. Plant. Usu. 92. Zinziber, Cier. 54. Emac. 61. Zingiber, C. B. P. 35. Theat. 651. Raii. Hist. 2. 1314. J. B. 2. 743. Zingiber Orientale, Park. Theat. 1613. Zingiber Indigenis Gingib. foemina, Pison. Mant. Atom. 187. Iris latifolia, tuberosa, Zingiber dicta, flore albo, Hist. Oxon. 2. 350. Mangaratia, Pison. 227. Chilli India Orientalis seu Zingiber foemina, Hern. 169. Inchi, Com. Flor. Mal. 148. Inchi vel Inchi-kua, H. M. p. 11. 23. GINGER.*

This is a yellowish, white, and flattish round Root, somewhat knotty and branch'd, of an aromatic Smell, and a very hot biting Taste. We have two Sorts, white and black. The White is the best, being the Root only dried and cleaned; the other is the same scalded, and of a darker Colour, more shrivel'd, and is less used in Medicines. *Morison* and *Herman* believed Ginger to be a Species of *Iris*; but others, as *Piso* and *Hernandez*, say it is a Reed or Cane, to which, by the Figure of the Leaf, which I have seen, it seems to come nearer than to an Iris. It is brought at present principally from *Jamaica*, and the *Carribbee Islands*, though it grows in both the *East* and *West Indies*.

Ginger is used in Food as well as in Physic. It heats and comforts the Stomach, expels Wind, helps Digestion, prevents the Colic, and strengthens the Bowels. It is brought over, preserved in Syrup, from the aforesaid Places, which is much better than any preserved here. *Miller's Bot. Off.*

Zingiber, by the Greeks called Ζεγεβίς, took its Name from the Indian Word *Zengibil*, and has one and the same Name among all Botanists. It is described by *C. Bauhine* as having a Root which runs three or four Palms deep in the Ground, after the Manner of the *Arundo*, and is of an irregular Figure, somewhat flat, divided by frequent Joints into many lateral Parts or Branches creeping on all Sides, of the Length of an Inch and half, or more, and of the Thickness of a Man's Thumb, or less, whitish, or of a light brown on the Outside, and of a white friable, tender Substance within, interspersed with

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with Veins running lengthways, of a Taste like Pepper, very hot and acrimonious, and of an aromatic Smell. It has somewhat of a servid Taste, when green, as we are assur'd by *Acofta*, but is not so biting as when dry; and the more humid the Places are in which it grows, the less Acrimony it retains. It has the Leaves, as *Garcios* writes, of the *Iris Aquatica*, or *Gladiolus*, not of the *Arundo*; but *Acofta* gives it the Leaves of the *Lachrima Jobi*. Others, as *Lindschoten* and *Ruellius*, make it have the Leaves of the *Arundo*, which seems most probable to us, since *Lobel*, and *Bodaeus a Stapel*, who saw the Plant when green, tell us, that in Stalk and Leaves it has the Appearance of an *Arundo* newly sprung up; and therefore *Marggrave* and *Hernandez* seem to be the less exact in their Comparison, when they make it resemble the *Iris* or *Gladiolus*. The Stalk is not of any considerable Thickness, but rises to the Height of a Foot, or a Foot and a half, and is adorn'd with a small Head, resembling in some measure that of *Stachys Hernand.*

There are two sorts of *Zingiber*, the Male and the Female; the last is what we have described, the Male, called by the Mexicans, *Anchoas*, has Leaves which grow not above three Feet in Height, and are rougher and thicker than those of the common or Female *Zingiber*, and are distinguish'd by one single strait Nerve running lengthways, growing on both Sides to the Stalk without Pedicles, single towards the Bottom, but thicker and more frequent towards the Top; the Root is also larger and thicker, and has a more acrid Taste mix'd with a kind of Bitterness. *Hernand.*

The Roots are of different Weight and Bigness, but all smooth and tuberous, and spreading upon the Surface of the Ground like those of the young *Arundo*.

It grows in all Parts of the *East Indies*, and is propagated from the Root or Seed by way of Culture; for what grows spontaneously is of no Value. It does not seem natural to *America*, but was transported from the *East Indies*, or the *Philippine Islands*, to *Brazil* and *New Spain*. That of *Malabar* is most esteemed; and they plant it in a fat, well dung'd and manured Soil, setting a Root, which has one or two Joints, in a Pit, and immediately watering it more or less, according to the Dryness of the Ground. The next Year after planting they take it up again, and pass it for *Zingiber*. The usual Season for collecting it is the Beginning of January, when the Leaves are wither'd. After these Roots are a little dry'd, they cover them with Mud, left being deprived of their native Humidity, they should be eaten by the *Teredo*, to which on other Accounts they are very obnoxious: But *Linschoten* assures us that they collect the Roots into a Heap of a certain Bulk, which they cover with Potters Clay, and carefully secure it from all Injuries by Air or Winds; and this is the Method by which they manage the recent Roots, and defend them from the Worms. In the Spicery Shops we meet with white and red Roots, but they are of the same Kind with the others, only stained with Oker, or whiten'd with Chalk, to keep them from the *Teredo*.

To preserve the Roots, they first take off the Bark, and then put them into Brine or Vinegar, and let them macerate for an Hour or two; after which they expose them to the Sun for almost an equal Space of Time, then take them again under Cover, heaping Clothes upon them, and suffering them to lie till all their Humidity be exhaled. If the Roots are to be transported to a distant Place, they inclose them in Boxes, and watering them, cover them at Night with Earth, but leave them open in the Day time. Being thus prepared, they season them not only with Sugar, but Brine and Vinegar; after which they have no remarkably hot Taste, nor leave any ungrateful Filaments in the Mouth: But if there be too much Cookery used about them, or they pass through too many Washings and Cleansings, they lose not only their hot Taste, but Part of their aromatic Acrimony.

Green Ginger, preserved with Sugar, is imported from the *East Indies*, and is proper for old Persons, and those of cold and phlegmatic Constitutions, especially when it is new; it is also good for viscid Phlegm in the Lungs.

The *Indians* use the Leaves in Broths, Sallads, and other culinary Preparations; the green Roots cut small with some other Herbs, and season'd with Oil, Salt and Vinegar, serve them for a Sallad. *New Ginger* is also an excellent Remedy with them against the Cholic, Caeliac Passion, and Lientery, a long Diarrhea proceeding from Cold, Wind and Gripes, and other like severe Disorders, as *Bontius*, while in the *Indies*, often happily experienced, as he himself assures us. It ought, however, to be administer'd with proper Cautions, that they who abound with hot Blood, whether sick or sound, should be very sparing in the Use of it, because all *Ginger* kindles a Heat in the Blood, and opens the Mouths of the Vessels. *Pijj.*

Ginger, as well as Pepper, is more used in culinary than medicinal Preparations; because, among all Spices, those two only have very much of an acrimonious, and but little of an

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aromatic Quality. C. B. *Galen* infers, that *Ginger* is not of so fine Parts as Pepper, because its Heat, tho' equally strong, is not so soon felt, but lasts longer; hence he concludes *Ginger* to be of a grosser, and more humid or aqueous Substance: For as in dry Reeds, a Flame is very soon kindled and dispersed, whereas in moist, like green Wood, it is more slowly kindled, and lasts the longer; so it is in Medicines.

Dioscorides says, that *Ginger* greatly loosens the Belly; but this must be understood of the tender and fresh Roots, which contain a considerable Quantity of Humidities, capable of lubricating and opening the lower Passage, as we observe in the *Iris*; for when they are old, they are rather drying, and bind the Belly, by promoting a good Digestion.

The Roots are sometimes added to Cathartics, to increase their Force, tho' being exhibited with the more violent Medicines of that Kind, they correct their Malignity. *Ginger* obsterses and dissipates Infractiōns of the Stomach and Lungs, by consuming the superfluous Humour, and comforts and strengthens the Brain and Memory: It is also of Service in Dulness of Sight, proceeding from Humidity; it stimulates to Venery, and disculps Flatulences. In whatever manner taken, whether fresh or dry, it corroborates the Stomach, and promotes Concoction; it is an Ingredient in Antidotes.

ZINGIBER FUSCUM. C. B. *Zingiberis species Mechinum dicta*. I. B. This is different from the common Sort, not only in being less mature, and worse, but as it is of a more compact Consistence, harder, and interwoven with fewer Fibres, of an Ash-Colour inclining to black, of a more acrid Taste, and not so subject to be eaten by the *Teredo*; this is also preserved, and sold in the Shops.

ZINGIBENI AFFINIS CORTICE SQUAMATO. C. B. *Zingiberis Mechinii rara Varietas*. J. B. This is a Root resembling the common *Zingiber*, or *Mechinum*, but has a finer Appearance, is distinguisht by many Nodes, and jointed almost like the *Doronicon*. It has a Bark like the *Zingiber*, of a Lemon kind of Colour, is of the Thickness of a Man's Thumb, and destitute of Fibres; it is also ponderous and solid, and being broken shews white Veins. The Taste is acrimonious and aromatic; and if it be not eaten out with Rottenness, much more acrid and dryer than that of *Zingiber*. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

Ginger is good for the Stomach, Thorax, and the other Viscera, restores lost Appetite, and resists the Putrifaction and Malignity of the Humors. *Dale.*

ZINGITES, or *ZINGRITES*. The Name of a fabulos Stone, of the Colour of Glass, mention'd by *Albertus Magnus*, to which he ascribes many imaginary Virtues, as that, if worn about the Neck, it cures the *Nystalops*, restrains Hæmorrhages, and prevents Alienation of Mind.

ZINIAR. Verdigrase, *Rulandus*.

ZINIAT. Ferment, *Rulandus*.

ZINK. See *ZINCHUM*.

ZINZALA. A small Fly, or Gnat.

ZINZIBER. See *ZINGIBER*.

ZINZIFUR, or *ZENGIFUR*. Cinnabar. *Libavius*.

ZINZILLA. The Shingles.

ZIRBALIS HERNIA. A Rupture caused by the Descent of the *Omentum*; from,

ZIRBUS. The Arabic Name for the *Omentum*.

ZIZANION. Ζιζανίον. The same as *LOLIUM*.

ZIZERIUM. The Intestines of Fowls of the Gallinaceous Kind. *Apicius*.

ZIZIBI, or *ZIBEBAE*. *Rulandus* uses this Word, as *Gastellus* imagines, to express Railins of the Sun; or, perhaps, Jujubs.

ZIZIPHA. A Jujub.

ZIZIPHUS.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are conspicuous for three Nerves or Fibres; the Calyx is monophyllous and quinquefid. The Flower is rosaceous, pentapetalous, herbaceous, small, sessile, and almost destitute of a Pedicle. The Ovary in the Bottom of the Calyx becomes an Oval Fruit resembling an Olive, and including under its Pulp a Stone divided into two Cells, each full of an oblong Kernel; the Pedicle is short.

Boerhaave mentions two Sorts of *Ziziphus*, which are;

1. *Ziziphus*, *Tourn. Inst. 627. Boerb. Ind. A. 2. 245. Jujuba*. *Ossie. Jujube Arabum sive Ziziphus Dodonaei*. Ger. 1318. *Emac. 1501. Jujubae majoris oblongae*. C. B. P. 446. *Ziziphus sive jujuba major*. Park. *Theat. 250. Raii Hist. 2. 1533. Zizyphus rutila*. Jons. *Dendr. 86. The Jujube Tree*.

The Jujube-Tree has several crooked Branches with small whitish Twigs, on which grow winged Leaves made of several Pinnae, growing not directly opposite, with an odd one at the End; they are small, oval, and finely serrated about the Edges. Towards the Top of the Twigs, at the setting on of the Leaves, grow small, yellowish five-leaved Flowers, followed by roundish red Fruit, in shape of a small Olive, of a pleasant

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a pleasant, sweet, somewhat clammy Taste, including an hard oblong Stone, pointed at both Ends. They grow in *Italy* and *Spain*.

Jujubes are mollifying and pectoral, good for Coughs, Pleuritis, and hot sharp Humours, falling on the Lungs; they help the Heat and Sharpness of Urine, and the Gravel; but they are now quite out of Use, and are hardly to be met with in the Shops. *Miller's Bot. Off.*

The Jujube-Tree flowers in May and June, and the Fruits are gather'd in Autumn, or later, together with the Sprays; and being collected into Bundles, after an Infusion of some Days, are hung up at the Roofs of the Houses. Some crop the Jujubes, and strewing them on Hurdles, or Matts, expose them to the Sun so long as till they grow wrinkled. They are sold fresh in great Quantities by the Fruiterers at *Lie-nice*.

It is doubted whether this Tree were known to the ancient Greeks. *J. Bauchine* says, he is much inclin'd to think that the *Lotos* of *Theophrastus*, and the *Offic-Lotos* of *Pliny* are the same with the *Lotos* of *Athenaeus*, and that the *Lotos* of *Athenaeus* is the *Jujuba*.

The *Serica* in *Galen*, which most suppose to be *Jujubes*, are judg'd by that Author to be of small Efficacy towards the Preservation of Health, or Cure of Diseases, being eaten only by Women and Children who set no Bounds to their Appetite, and affording but little Nourishment, tho' difficult of Concussion. By the later Greeks, however, and *Arabians*, they have been received into the *Materia Medica*, and applied to medicinal Uses. They are moderately hot and moist, and therefore used in Julaps or Decoctions, mitigate the Heat of burning Fevers, and correct the Acrimony of the Blood. They are also good for Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, stubborn Coughs, Roughness of the Aspera Arteria, and Difficulties of Breathing. They are also of Service in Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Heat of Urine, and the like Disorders. *J. Baubine* thinks Syrup of *Jujubes* proper to be exhibited in pulmonic Disorders proceeding from a cold as well as a hot Cause, contrary to *Muthiolus* and others, who judge it convenient only in hot Affections of the Lungs, for they are sweet and moderately hot. We are assured, from Reason and Experience, says *C. Hoffman*, that *Jujubes* have the Virtue of cooling and correcting hot and acrimonious Humours.

2. *An Ziziphus*; quæ *Jujube Americana*; *spinosæ*; *Loti Arboris foliis & facie*; *fructu rotundo, parvo, dulci*. *Cat. Hort. Beaumont?* *Leguanaria vulgo*. *H. A. 1. 141.* *Boerb. Ind. Alt. Plant.*

Jujubes are pectoral and aperient, and enter the Composition of pectoral and nephritic Decoctions; they are compar'd with Dates and Figs. *Hist. Plant. a script. Boerhaave.*

Besides the foregoing Species of *Jujube*, *Dale* mentions the following;

ZIZYPHA. *Offic. Zizyphus Cappadocica*, Ger. 1306. *Frac. 1491.* *Zizyphus Cappadocica Olea Bohemica*, J. B. 1. 27. *Olea Sylvestris folio molli, incano*, C. B. P. 472. *Raii Hist. 1576.* *Oleaster Cappadociensis*, Park. *Theat. 1441.* *Elaeagnus Orientalis angusti folius, fructu parvo Olivæ formi, fuliginei*, Tourn. *Cor. 54.* *WILD JUJUBE*.

This is a Tree of a moderate Bigness, of the Size of the *Salix*, according to *Dalechampius*, with a whitish Bark, which is very much wrinkled and thick in the Trunk, but thinner and smooth on the Branches, and cover'd with a soft kind of Down. The Leaves are soft, and much unlike those of the *Ziziphus*, but resemble more those of the *Salix*, or rather are like those of the Garden-Olive, sometimes dispos'd alternately, sometimes irregularly, about an Inch and half in Length, and near an Inch in Breadth, or narrower, whitish all over, especially the lower Part, furnished with a short and soft Down, moderately obtuse, and adhering to a short Pedicle. From the Bosom of the Leaves proceed the Flowers, which are of a Silver Colour, cut into six cuspidated Parts, and sweet-scented, or, as *Clu-fins* says, of a strong tho' not unpleasant Smell, which affects the Head. The Berries are oblong, resembling small Olives, or *Jujubes*, white, tangous, and cover'd with a sweet Flesh or

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Pulp, which has an Apex like a *Pia*, and includes a Stone containing a hard channel'd Kernel.

It grows in *Syria*, *Ethiopia*, and on Mount *Litanus*, as *Rauvifius* observed; it also grows spontaneously in the Woods of *Böhemia*, as we are told by *Martinus*, and it is found in the Hedges, together with the *Ramus* and *Vitea*, near the City of *Guadix*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, in *Spain*. *Clu-fins*. It flowers in the Beginning of Summer, and the Fruit is ripe in Autumn.

I doubt not, says *Dalechampius*, quoted by *J. Bauchine*, but from the Flowers might be distilled a Water of a very fine Smell, and an Oil might be prepared of an exquisite Fragrance; but there are no medicinal Uses mention'd of this Plant. *Raii Hist. Plant. p. 1576.*

ZMILACES. A sort of Gem, said, by *Pliny*, L. 37. C. 10. to be found in the River *Euphrates*.

ZOARCHIA, or *XOARCHIA*. The Name of an Antidote described by *N. Myrcipus*, Sect. 1. C. 241.

ZOEPHILOS. The pompous Name of an Antimonial Medicine, invented by *Zeretum*, and describ'd by *Schröder*, L. 3. C. 17.

ZONA. The Shingles.

ZONITIS. A Name for a Species of *Cadmia*, collected in Furnaces in the Shape of a Zone, or Girdle.

ZOOMINERALIA. A Name for certain Substances, which have the Appearance of an Animal, and Mineral Nature; as Pearls, and all sorts of *Tiſtacia*.

ZOOPHTHALMOS. A Name for the *ARIZOON*.

ZOOPHYTON. A Substance which partakes of an Animal and Mineral Nature.

ZOOTOME. The Anatomy of Brutes.

ZOPISSA. Some call the Pitch and Rosin scrap'd off Ships by this Name: Some call it *Apo-hyna*: It is said to have a dissipating Virtue, because it has been long macerated in Sea-Water. Others understand by *Zopissa*, the Relin of the Pine-Tree. *Dioscorides*, L. 1. C. 98.

ZOPYRI ANTIDOTUS. The Name of an Antidote described by *Scribonius Largus*, No. 169. *Calyx*, L. 5. C. 23. takes Notice of another Antidote, given by *Zephyrus* to King *Ptolomy*, which he there describes.

ZORABA. Vitriol. *Rulandus*.

ZORONISIOS. The Name of a Gem, said to be found in the River *Indus*.

ZOSINIS ILLITIO. The Name of an Unguent, recommended against Tremors, by *Pandus Aegineta*, L. 8. C. 19.

ZOSTER. The same as *ZONA*.

ZOTICUS. A Name given by *Hartman*, to a Species of *Calomel*.

ZUB, or *ZUBD*. Crude Butter. *Rulandus*.

ZUCCAIA. See *ZATANEA*.

ZUCCARUM. Sugar.

ZUCCHA. The Gourd, or the Pumpon. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

ZUITTER, or *ZITTER*. A Marcasite. *Rulandus*.

ZULAPIUM. A Julap.

ZYGÆNA. The Name of a Fish with a monstrous Head, describ'd by *Aldrovandus*.

ZYGIS. A Name for a Species of *Scyphium*. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

ZYCOMA, or *Os Jugale*. The Name of a Bone of the superior Jaw. See *CAPUT*.

ZYGOMATICUS MUSCULUS. The Name of a Muscle of the Lip, thus call'd, and which arises fleshy from the *Os malum*, near its Conjunction with the long Process of the *Os Squamosum*, and is inserted near the Angle of the Lip. Its Use, is with its Partner, to draw both Lips upwards.

ZYMAR, *ZYNAR*, or *ZINSER*. Verdigrise.

ZYME. *Zyma*. Ferment. Leaven.

ZYMOΛΑ. *Zyma*. Ferment; or, fermenting Liquor.

ZYMOΣΙΣ. *Zyma*. Fermentation. In *Hippocrates*, L. 2. *epidem.* L. 4. it imports a flatulent or Edematous Tumor of the Liver.

ZYTHOGALA. Beet Posset-Drink.

ZYTHOS. *Zytha*. Beer. *Dioscorides*, L. 2. C. 119.

F I N I S.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THOSE who have ever been concern'd with the Mechanical Manufacturers of Books and Plates, will not be surpriz'd to find some Typographical Errors, and Inaccuracies of the Engravers, tho' all possible Care has been taken to prevent them. But there are some Errors of greater Moment than those of the Press. Thus under the Article *Amygdalus*, in a Prescription quoted from *Paulus Ægineta*, οινόμελι is translated, *Wine and Water*, instead of *Honey and Water*. And under the Article *Bussii Spiritus BEZOARDICUS*, in the Prescription for this Medicine, *three Pints of the highest rectify'd Spirit of Wine*, which should be added after *Oil of Cedar, or of Juniper, half an Ounce*, is entirely omitted.

A N

E X P L I C A T I O N

O F

The TABLES in Volumes II. and III.

T A B L E XXXVI.

F I G. 1.

R E P R E S E N T S an actual Cautery for making Issues in the Head. A, the Handle; B, the Part applied to the Head.

F I G. 2.

A Shews the Cannula, or Tube, for receiving the actual Cautery of the last Figure.

F I G. 3.

Is a Trepan. A represents the Crown; B, the Place where the Crown is fixed by a Screw; C, the superior Part on which the Hand is fixed in the Operation; D, the Handle or Arch by which the Trepan is turned round; E, the Spike in the Crown. Some chuse the Crown fixed otherwise than with a Screw, but *Heister* says the Difference is not material.

F I G. 4.

Is the Spike screw'd out of the Crown.

F I G. 5.

Represents the Key which serves to screw in and out the Spike.

F I G. 6.

Denotes the Lenticular Knife for smoothing the rough Edges of the Perforation of the Bone made by the Trepan.

F I G. 7.

An Instrument called a Depressor, with a circular, flat Button at its End, for pressing down the Dura Mater, in order to discharge the latent Blood. By some it is named a *Meningophylax*.

F I G. 8.

A pointed Instrument, which, after the Crown is unscrew'd, is to be fixed in the Trepan at B, in Fig. 3: for beginning the Perforation in order to introduce the Spike, and, also, for perforating Bones affected with the Spina Ventosa, whence it is called the perforating Trepan, or Perforator. A, the Point. B, the Screw by which it is fastened to the Trepan.

F I G. 9.

A Hair-brush for cleaning the Crown of the Trepan.

F I G. 10.

An Instrument called the exfoliating Trepan, used in abrading Bones affected by a Caries. A, the Point; BB, the Sides or Wings, which, in turning round, scrape the Bone.

F I G. 11.

A Linen Ball, with a long Thread, used in dressing Wounds of the Cranium made by the Trepan.

F I G. 12.

A Pledgit, or round Compress made of Lint, armed with a Thread.

F I G. 13.

Another round Pledgit of Lint, but without a Thread, for filling the Perforation of the Cranium.

F I G. 14.

The Leaden Plate of *Bellofle*, which is sometimes proper to be applied over the Dressings.

F I G. 15.

Shews how the Plate should be bent before it is applied.

F I G. 16.

A represents an encysted Tumor, or *Atheroma*, on the superior Eye-lid; B, another on the inferior Eye-lid.

F I G. 17.

A large, depressed Wart, on the superior Eye-lid, with a slender Root, which obstructed the Opening of the Eye, and was extirpated by *Heister* with a Ligature made of a silken Thread.

F I G. 18.

An external Tubercl on the Eye-lid, sprouting from a small Root, commonly called an Excrecence, and, also, a Sarcoma.

F I G. 19.

Shews a *Phalangofis*, or *Ptofis*, of the superior Eye-lid. A represents the Disorder itself in the left Eye; BB the Instrument contrived by *Bartisch* for removing the Disorder C, adapted to the right Eye; DD, the Screw by which the Arms or Plates of the Instrument are screwed hard together.

F I G. 20.

A similar Instrument, improved by *Verduyn*, and represented by *Ruysh. Epist. Anatom. 13.* AA and BB represents the two Plates, or Arms, without Perforations; CC the Screw for constricting and removing the Tubercl. D, the Hinge.

F I G. 21.

An Instrument of the same Kind, but larger, contrived also by *Verduyn*, with Perforations a. a. a. a. for making a Suture in this Disorder of the Eye.

F I G. 22.

An Instrument for the same Purpose, improved by *Rau*, in his *Epistle de Septo Scroti*, which is incurvated, and shuts differently. A, shews how the Needle is introduced through the Perforations; B, the Thread drawn through for uniting the Wound of the Eye-lid.

F I G. 23.

Represents an Eye with the Eye-lids, AA conglutinated or concreted; a Disorder called by the Greeks *Ankyloblepharon*.

F I G. 24.

Is a slender grooved Probe, useful in the Cure of the *Ankyloblepharon*.

F I G. 25.

A small crooked Bistury, with spherical Point, used in various Disorders of the Eye.

¶ D

F I G.

An EXPLICATION of the TABLES in Vol. II. and III.

FIG. 26.

A. A. Shews the Form of an Incision in the lower Eye-lid, when they are two short, or retracted.

FIG. 27.

A represents a Tubercl in the greater *Canthus* of the Eye, called in Greek *Encaanthis*.

FIG. 28 and 29.

Represents *Sarcomata*, *Hyperparcysis*, or fleshy Excrescences, sprouting between the Eye and its Lids; A is one growing under the inferior Eye-lid; B another under the superior Eye-lid.

FIG. 30.

A small Hook used in removing these Tubercls, and other Disorders about the Eyes; whose curved Point A may be sometimes single, and sometimes double, by the Help of the moveable Ring B, as in Fig. 31. C. C. D. D. are the Handles.

T A B L E XXXVII.

FIG. 1.

Is an obtuse Hook, bent in a particular Manner, useful for separating the Eye-lids in some Operations on the Eye and Eyelids, call'd by the French *Hameçon Plat*. A. is the obtuse Part of the Hook; B the Handle.

FIG. 2.

Represents a Needle A, fixed in a Handle B, for elevating and dividing the Blood-Vessels of the *Tunica Adnata*, and for the same Purposes in a *Pterygium*.

FIG. 3.

A Beard of Rye for making the *Ophthalmoxystrum*, or Eye-brush. A. denotes the Hooks with which the Veins of the Eye are lacerated in Scarification.

FIG. 4.

Is the Eye-brush, composed of ten, twelve, or fifteen of these Beards, tied together and cut; A. the Handle; B. the Part with the Hooks, with which the Scarification of the Eye-lids, and sometimes of the Eye, are performed.

FIG. 5:

Is the Eye-rasp of *Celsus* and *Aegineta*, made like a Spoon; A. the Handle; B. the rough convex Part, with which the Antients used to scarify the Eye.

FIG. 6.

Represents the left Eye, the *Puncta Lachrymalia* of which are seen at a. a. and the lachrymal Caruncle between these is shewn at b.

FIG. 7 and 8.

Represent the lachrymal Ducts, as they proceed from the Eyes to the Nose; a. a. the lachrymal Sac; b. b. the *Puncta Lachrymalia*; c. c. the Ducts leading from the *Puncta* to the Sac; d. d. the nasal Duct; and e. e. the Opening of this Duct into the Nostrils.

FIG. 9.

Shews how the lachrymal Duct is conjoined with the Left Eye; a. a. are the *Puncta Lachrymalia*, b. the Caruncle; c. c. the Ducts between the *Puncta Lachrymalia* and the lachrymal Sac; d. the lachrymal Sac; e. the nasal Duct; f. the Opening of the Nasal Duct into the Nostrils.

FIG. 10.

A B, represent the Tumor, or *Hernia*, of a relaxed lachrymal Sac, called a lachrymal *Hernia*, and, also, an *Anchylops*.

FIG. 11.

A very small, slender Silver Probe, a little bent, armed with a small Olive-shaped Head at a, used for clearing Obstructions in the nasal Duct when the Eye is watery or fistulous, as proposed by *Avel*.

FIG. 12.

Avel's Probe, which that it may more easily penetrate the obstructed Nasal Ducts, is made stronger, by being made thicker towards the other Extremity b.

FIG. 13.

Another Probe for the same Purposes, but more convenient, as it is shorter.

FIG. 14.

A Silver Syringe after *Avel's Manner*, for injecting proper Liquids by the *Puncta Lachrymalia*; A is the small Tube,

the Extremity of which only can be introduced into the *Punctum Lachrymale*; - B, the Piston; - C, the upper Part to be held in the Right, and D the Part to be held in the Left Hand.

FIG. 15.

A, Another small Tube of a different Shape, but for the same Purpose, which may be joined to the same, or a like Syringe, by the Screw B.

FIG. 16 and 17.

Shew different Ways in which the lachrymal Sac may be relaxed or distended.

FIG. 18.

Represents how Abscesses and Tubercls may sometimes be formed, which may corrode them near the lachrymal Ducts; a, one upon the superior Duct; b, another on the inferior Duct.

FIG. 19.

a is a *Fistula Lachrymalis* perfectly formed, with a large Orifice; b is another with a smaller Orifice. The prick'd Line c. d. shews where the Lachrymal Fistula may be cut.

FIG. 20.

Is a Steel Instrument for compressing the lachrymal Sac, taken from *Platnerus*; A is the Button to b: placed upon the Sac; B, the Hinge; C, the Screw which presses the Button on the Sac; D, its upper Part, which rises over the Forehead; E, the Hook with which the Strap, F, with many Holes, is tied, for fixing and securing the whole Instrument on the Head.

FIG. 21.

Is an Iron Instrument for burning the *Os Lachrymale*, when affected with a *Caries*; A, the Part with which the Bone is burnt; B, the Handle.

FIG. 22.

An Iron Cannula adapted to the preceding Cautery, of which the Part A is to be fixed upon the Bone affected with a *Caries* before the Cautery be applied; B is the Handle.

FIG. 23.

Is an Instrument made of Silver or Brass, which at a is concave like a Spoon, to cover and secure the Eye, while the Cautery is passed through the Aperture b, to the carious Bone; c is the Handle. This Instrument may, also, be used for covering the Eye, when an Incision is to be made in the *Fistula Lachrymalis*.

FIG. 24.

Is an Instrument for perforating the Integuments, lachrymal Sac and Bone, or even the *Os Unquius*, after the Sac is opened; A, the Point; B, the Handle.

FIG. 25.

A B, are small Tubes, which, according to *Woodhouse's Method*, are to be inserted into the Perforation of the *Os Unquius*, and the Wound is to be healed up over it.

FIG. 26.

A Tube of the same Kind, but a little larger, which may be used for the same Purpose, and may be most properly made of Lead or Gold.

FIG. 27 and 28.

Are Silver Tubes, used by *Platnerus*, furnish'd with Margins, to keep open the new made Passage to the Nostrils, till it becomes callous.

FIG. 29.

The Forceps of *Lemoriere*; A, its sharp, crooked Point, with which the *Os Unquius* is perforated; B B, its Handles for opening and shutting its Points.

FIG. 30.

The upper Part of the same Forceps opened, as it is used when the Perforation of the *Os Lacrymale* is required to be larger.

FIG. 31.

Is the Shape of the Wax-Candle which *Lemoriere* used for keeping open the Perforation of the Nose, instead of a Tent; A, its Head; B, the End which is introduced into the Nostrils.

T A B L E XXXVIII.

FIG. 1.

Shews the proper Posture of the Patient, Surgeon, and Assistant, in couching for a Cataract. See CATARACTA.

FIG. 2.

Is a Silver Couching-Needle, used by the Antients, with a slender, round Point like common Needles.

FIG.

An EXPLICATION of the TABLES in Vol. II. and III.

FIG. 3.

Another Needle for the same Purpose, with a triangular Point.

FIG. 4.

Another Couching-Needle, with one steel Point A small, the other B broader; C is the Handle, which may be made of Silver, Brads, Ivory, or Wood.

FIG. 5.

Another Couching-Needle, with a broader Point, but sharp, properer for the Purpose than those with smaller Points.

FIG. 6.

A Needle similar to the last, but groov'd towards the Point, which is recommended by *Brisseau*, and described under the Article CATARACTA.

FIG. 7 and 8.

Are two Needles from Solingen and Nuck, said to be invented by *Smalsius*, which are used together in the same Operation. That represented by Fig. 7. is grooved and sharp, like that of *Brisseau*. But that at Fig. 8. is blunt, and so fitted, that it may be introduced into the Eye thro' the Groove of the other, in order to deprest the Cataract, while the other is drawn back.

FIG. 9 and 10.

Are two Needles for the same Intention with the two last. They are taken from *Albinus*.

FIG. 11.

Is a Needle contrived, also, by *Albinus*, for extracting membranous Cataracts, which is so contrived, that the Point A, by depressing the Handle B, opens like a Pair of Pliers in the Eye; though I question if it was ever used successfully.

FIG. 12 and 13.

Represent the Parts of this Needle separate. Fig. 12. is the grooved Point which receives the other Point, Fig. 13. made so slender that it may be received into the former, and together with that commodiously introduced into the Eye. Near B, Fig. 12. is a small Perforation, fitted to receive the prominent Part D of Fig. 13. which are fastened together with a small Pin at C, Fig. 11. like a Joint. Fig. 13. E is a Spring which firmly retains the two Points, Fig. 11. in contact, and prevents them from receding, till by depressing the Handle B, they open like a Forceps, for taking hold of and extracting the Membrane.

FIG. 14.

Shews how the Eye should be held in one Hand, whilst the Needle is introduced by the other at A; and, also, how the Needle appears behind the Pupil in depressing the Cataract.

FIG. 15.

Is called a Speculum Oculi, or an Instrument contrived to keep the Eye steady in Couching and other Operations.

FIG. 16.

Is another Instrument of the same Kind, but more commodious, as the two Arches AA, and BB, may be widen'd or contract'd by the Button C. D is the Handle.

FIG. 17.

Is a Needle, directed by some, for depressing a Cataract in the Right Eye with the Right Hand. A, the Point of the Needle; B, the Handle; C, an Incursion for ressing on the Nose.

FIG. 18.

A Sheath for the Point of this Needle.

FIG. 19.

Is taken from the Appendix to the fourth Edition of *Chefelen's Anatomy*, to shew how the Needle should be directed in opening and dividing the closed or contracted Uvea.

FIG. 20.

A denotes the Manner of dividing the Uvea, in its Middle, by the same Instrument, to transmit the Rays of Light to the Eye.

FIG. 21.

Shews how Mr. *Chefelen* cut a concreted Uvea in the lower Part A, because of an Albugo in the middle Part of the Cornea of this Eye.

TABLE XXXIX.

FIG. 1.

Represents an *Unguis* on the Eye, a; and, also, the Method of passing a Needle and Thread under it, bb, for its Removal.

FIG. 2.

Represents another Sort of *Unguis*, or *Pterygium*, aa, with a Thread drawn through bb, the Extremities of which are tied in a Knot, making a Kind of Loop, having been first tied with a double Knot aa, that the *Unguis* may not slip out in the Separation.

FIG. 3.

Is a Hook used in curing *Ungues*, and other Tuberclies of the Eyes.

FIG. 4.

Is a front View of a *Staphyloma*, or Protuberance on the *Tunica Cornea*, which was cured by *Heister*.

FIG. 5.

A lateral View of the same *Staphyloma*.

FIG. 6.

A front View of another *Staphyloma*, larger and more depending, cured also by *Heister*.

FIG. 7.

A lateral View of the same *Staphyloma*.

FIG. 8.

Is a smaller *Staphyloma*, aa, having a Needle with a double Thread passed under it, from *Solingen*.

FIG. 9.

A concave Rasp for abrading carious Bones in a *Fistula Lacrymalis*, from *Platerinus*.

FIG. 10.

An Instrument invented by *Meekren* for penetrating the *Cornea* in an *Hypopyon*. AA, the Handle; B, the Knife, or rather the Point of a Knife, armed with a Button at its Base, that it may not penetrate too deep into the Eye; C, a Screw to fix in the Case, Fig. 11.

FIG. 12.

A large Needle for making Setons, which may also serve to perforate the *Tunica Cornea* in a *Hypopyon*, if a Piece of Plaster be put round the Part A, which answer the same Intention with the Button mentioned in the last Fig.

FIG. 13.

Represents an Instrument designed to perforate the *Cornea* in an *Hypopyon*. A, its Handle; B, its triangular Point a little bent like the Needle. Its Point must, also, be armed with a Piece of Plaster.

FIG. 14.

A B represents a swelled Eye, swelled to the Size of a Hen's Egg; C, a Tuberclie growing out of the large Tumor, like a black Berry; D, the vitiated *Cornea* and Tumor; E, the lower Eye-lid greatly depressed by the Tumor.

FIG. 15.

A prodigious Fungus of the Left Eye, which weighed half a Pound, and, as well as the last, was cured by *Heister*.

FIG. 16.

A Bandage contrived by *Solingen*, for curing squint Eyes in Children. AA, are two concave Plates of Silver, Ivory, or Ebony; BB, are small Perforations in the Middle of the Plates; CC, the Bandage itself for keeping the Plates fixed upon the Eyes; thus the Children may acquire a Habit of turning their Eyes forwards to the Perforations, and by Degrees acquire a better Way of looking.

T A B L E XI.

FIG. 1.

An Instrument inserted in a Tube, used in burning the external Part of the Ear called *Antitragus*, in order to remove the Tooth-ach; A, the Tube; B, its Handle; C, the Cautery appearing without the Tube; D, the Handle of the Cautery.

FIG. 2.

An acoustic Instrument, shaped like a Horn or Trumpet; of which the narrow Part A, is put into the Ear, and the broad Part BB, is held in the Hand, and opposed to the Sound, which greatly augments the Faculty of Hearing.

An EXPLICATION of the TABLES in Vol. II. and III.

FIG. 3.

Is another acoustic Instrument, with its Tube wreathed several Times; it is held by the Handle B, and its narrow Part A, is applied to the Ear, and the broad Part C, receives the Sound.

FIG. 4.

Another Instrument for the same Purpose contrived by *Deckers*; it is made of Silver, and the turbinated Part A, is applied to the Ear, and then it is tied fast with the Strings B B, so as to be concealed by the Wig or Hair, and without the Trouble of holding it in the Hand.

FIG. 5.

An Instrument for holding the Lobes of the Ears while they are boring.

FIG. 6.

A Needle of Silver or Steel; A, its Point; B, its other End, with a Tube for receiving a leaden Wire. This Needle not only serves to bore the Lobe, but also to introduce the leaden Wire into the Perforation.

FIG. 7.

The leaden Wire to be left in the Perforation till it heal.

FIG. 8.

Another Needle for the same Purpose, but slit at one End like a larding Needle, for receiving the leaden Wire.

FIG. 9.

A Pair of blunt Forceps, from *Palfyn*, for extracting the Polypus of the Nose.

FIG. 10.

Another Pair, perforated towards the Extremities, for taking firmer Hold of the Polypus.

FIG. 11.

Another Pair of Forceps, with the Extremities crooked, for extracting Polypuses of the Nostrils which depend towards the Fauces.

FIG. 12.

An Instrument for applying a Ligature to a Polypus, which is not too deeply rooted. A, the Handle; B, the obtuse Point, with an Eye like a Needle, through which passing a waxed Thread, it may, by means of the Instrument, be brought round the Root of the Polypus. The Curvature C, is useful for the easier surrounding and laying hold of the Root of the Polypus.

FIG. 13.

Represents a Polypus extracted by *Heister* with the last mentioned Instrument. A, the Root which grew to the internal and middle Part of the Nose; B, the Part appearing without the Nose.

FIG. 14.

Shews Part of a Face, in which not only the Nostrils were concreted, but the upper Lip bent backwards, and firmly joined to the Nose.

FIG. 15. and 16.

Are two Pipes of Lead or Brass, with Wings designed to keep open the Nostrils, after they have been opened by Incision. Fig. 15. for the Right Nostril, and Fig. 16 for the Left.

T A B L E XLI.

FIG. 1.

Represents the Head of an Infant about two Years old, afflicted with a Hare-lip A; and the whole of whose Palate was fissur'd, and in the Left Side two *Dentes Incisores* appearing.

FIG. 2.

Exhibits a Needle, or rather a small Instrument furnished with a Head, as also a triangular Point, and contriv'd for joining Hare-lips.

FIG. 3.

Represents a like Instrument with a flat Point, and made of Brass or Silver.

FIG. 4.

Exhibits another Needle or Instrument, with a flat Point, but without a Head.

FIG. 5.

Represents two Needles of this Kind passed through a Hare-lip, and a Thread twisted orbicularly about them.

FIG. 6. and 7.

Represent two *Tenacula*, by some used to prevent the too large Effusion of Blood in the Operation for the Hare-lip. The Edges of the Lip are to be laid hold of by the Part AB, and secured by moving the Ringlets CC to BB.

FIG. 8.

Is a Needle in Form of a larding Pin, invented by Mr. *Petit*, a French Surgeon, for the commodious Perforation of Hare-lips, and the Insertion of the Pins for their Retention. A denotes the Fissure into which, after the Needle is half passed through, a certain Fibula is introduced, and by that Means conveyed into the Lip.

FIG. 9.

Represents a flexible Silver Fibula, with a Head at each End, and recommended by Mr. *Petit*.

FIG. 10.

Exhibiting another Fibula, with a Head at one End only, and which *Heister* prefers to the foregoing in several Respects.

FIG. 11.

Represents the Face of a Man afflicted with a Cancer of the inferior Lip. The Letters a a a exhibit the corroded Lip, or the open and exulcerated Cancer, the Teeth and Gums, in the mean time appearing; and the Letters b b b represent the cancerous Tumor situated in the internal Part of the Left Corner of the Mouth.

The remaining Figures of this Table, which relate to the Instruments used in Operations on the Teeth, are explained at the Conclusion of the Article DENS.

T A B L E XLII.

FIG. 1.

Represents the Method of dividing the Frenum of the Tongue in Children with the Knife.

FIG. 2.

Shews how the same Operation is to be performed with a Kind of Fork and a Pair of Scissars.

FIG. 3.

Is the Fork used in this Operation for sustaining the Tongue, according to its proper Size.

FIG. 4. and 5.

Are thin Plates of Gold or Silver for supplying such Parts of the Palate as may be consumed, having a Piece of soft Spunge fixed at a a.

FIG. 6.

Represents the Brass Instrument of *Hildanus*, for taking off the Uvula by a Ligature. AA is the Thread or Ligature properly disposed and fastened in the Instrument; B, the Part which takes Hold of the Uvula; C, that Part of the String to be drawn with the Hand. But the true Size of the Instrument is three Fingers Breadth larger than it is in the Figure.

FIG. 7.

Is a Brass or Steel Wire, furnished with an Aperture A, to convey the Strings through the preceding Instrument, to the Size of which it should be proportioned. B, its Handle.

FIG. 8.

Represents an Instrument to make an Abscision of the Uvula. A, the Part which is to receive the Uvula; B B, the Part by which the Knife C is thrust forward to cut off the Uvula; D D D is the Handle of the whole Instrument, to be held in the left Hand.

FIG. 9.

Is an Instrument that may be call'd *Paristhmiotomus*, serving to scarify the Tonsils, when inflamed, or open them when suppurated. A, the concealed Scarificator; B, the Button by which it is to be gently thrust out in the Operation; C, the Handle by which the Instrument is to be held firm. The true Size of the Instrument exceeds the Figure about two or three Fingers Breadth.

FIG. 10.

Is an Instrument contrived for extracting from the Fauces the small Bones of Fish, Thorns, &c. AA. is a Spunge; B B. a Rod of Whalebone to which the Spunge is to be fasten'd.

FIG. 11.

A Brush for the Stomach, *Ventriculi Executia*, AA, the Brush, made of fine Hairs; B B, the Handle of Brass-Wire, covered with Silk, by which it is to be introduced into the Stomach.

FIG. 12.

Exhibits the wry Neck; AA, the two Mastoide Muscles, which are to be divided in their lower Parts, when preternaturally contracted.

FIG.

An EXPLICATION of the TABLES in Vol. II. and III.

FIG. 13.

Represents an Instrument for straitening the Wry-Neck; A, the Collar, lined with Fur, which should be exactly fitted to go round the Neck; B B, an Iron Arch which is connected to the Collar, and furnished with the Ring C, by which the Patient is to be suspended.

FIG. 14.

A A, Exhibit the Part and Manner in which the Integuments are to be divided in *Tracheotomy*.

FIG. 15.

Is a Kind of *Trocār* with a sharp and triangular Apex for piercing the *Aspera Arteria* in that Operation.

FIG. 16.

Is another Kind of these Instruments proposed by *Dekker*; A A, is the Point; B B, the Pipe which contains the Point, and is left in the perforated *Trachea*.

FIG. 17.

Is that Part of the Neck in which the transverse Seton should be made.

FIG. 18.

Is a Glass Instrument, whose Bowl A, being applied to the Nipple, and the Part B B, in the Patient's Mouth, the Nipple, if too small, and the Milk may be both drawn out by Suction.

FIG. 19.

Is a small Cucurbit of Ivory or Alabaster, for drawing out small Nipples, and covering them when ulcerated.

FIG. 20.

Is a small Glass Cucurbit to draw out the Nipple, but especially the Milk.

T A B L E XLIII.

FIG. 1.

A B, exhibit a latent or occult Cancer, occupying but Part of the Breast, and reaching from the Nipple almost towards the Shoulder.

FIG. 2.

A B, represent the simple and rectilinear Cicatrix left after the Cure of that Cancer.

FIG. 3.

A. B. Shew a large occult Cancer occupying the whole Breast; which weighed twelve Pounds, when it was extirpated by *Heijer* with the Knife.

FIG. 4.

Shews the Method formerly practised in extirpating a cancerous Breast, a a, with large Needles b b, and Threads c c, perforating the lower Part.

FIG. 5.

Exhibits the Manner of joining these Threads after they are drawn through, in the Hand A, to elevate the affected Breast, and afterwards amputate it with the large Knife B.

FIG. 6.

Is a Fork proposed by *Solingen* and *Bidloo* for piercing large cancerous Breasts, and afterwards amputating them.

FIG. 7.

Is a large Knife for amputating cancerous Breasts.

FIG. 8.

Is an Instrument of *Bidloo*, resembling a Sword, for elevating small cancerous Breasts, when they are intended to be cut off.

FIG. 9.

A, Is a large, broad, crooked Needle, for making a longitudinal Seton, which may also be furnished with a wooden Handle at the Part B, to force it more easily through the Skin of the Neck.

FIG. 10.

Shews the Point of this Needle, in its true Size, viewed on the internal or concave Side.

T A B L E XLIV.

FIG. 1.

Is the Forceps or Tenaculum of *Helvetius*, serving to squeeze and hold up the cancerous Breast by its two Arches A A, while the Surgeon takes it off by cutting below them.

FIG. 2.

Shews another Instrument for this Purpose, also invented by *Helvetius*; A, B, its two Sides or Wings; C C, the Rings for the Fingers by which it is held or shut; D, the Hinge on which it moves.

FIG. 3.

Represents a new Instrument for amputating cancerous Breasts. A A, is a double semicircular Brass Plate, so joined at the lower Part, C, as to leave an Interstice, D D D, to receive and direct the crooked Knife, E F. The undermost Part of the double Plate appears by the Letters a a a. B B, is a semicircular single Plate, so joined with the other by the Button or Screw at G, that they together form a compleat Circle, and exactly compress the Breast. C C, the Handles of the semicircular Plates. F, the Handle of the Knife; which, when the Legs of the Plates are shut may pass through the Fissure D, as is shewn in the following Figure.

FIG. 4.

A, represents the cancerous left Breast of a Woman; B, the Arm extended; C C, the semicircular Plates, which compress and raise the Breasts from the Under-parts; D, the left Hand of the Surgeon holding the two semicircular Plates; E, his right Hand, with the Handle of the Knife, guiding it upwards, in the Direction F, G, H, to divide the Breast.

FIG. 5.

Is a particular Needle for making a transverse Seton; A, the Eye of the Instrument through which the Cord or Thread is to be drawn; and when it has passed through the Integuments to B, the Cord is to be drawn out of the Eye, and left in the Wound whilst the Instrument is drawn back again; C, the Part of the Instrument which is to be fasten'd in a Wooden Handle.

For the Explanation of TAB. 45, and 46, see *HERNIA*.

T A B L E XLVII.

FIG. 1.

Represents an *Enterocèle* on the right Side, as it appears before any Incision is made in the Integuments out of *Mauchart's Difert. de Hernia incarcerata Scroti*, whence the two subsequent Figures are also taken.

A A, the Thighs drawn asunder, that the Hernia may be more distinctly viewed; B, the right Groin distended by a Prolapsum of the Intestine; C, the left Groin, sound, flat and more depressed than the other; D, the Penis retracted, as it usually appears in this Disorder; E E, one Side of the Scrotum, very much swelled and distended from the Groin almost to the Bottom; F F, the Bottom of the Scrotum, neither swelled nor distended, in which the Testicle may be felt separate, and not confused with the Intestine; G G, the other half of the Scrotum, in its natural State and Figure; H H, the Suture which divides the Scrotum in the Middle.

FIG. 2.

Exhibits the affected Side of the Scrotum laid open by Incision; AA, the Skin opened the whole Length of the Scrotum, and drawn aside that the subjacent Parts may come in View; BBB, the Membrana Adiposa divided and drawn aside in the same Manner; C C, the Ring of the *Musculus Obliquus Externus* which being preternaturally dilated, permits the Peritoneum, or Bag with its included Intestine, to fall through; DD, the Aponeurotic Coat of the Testicle, called Dartos, which invests the whole external Surface of the Bag, including the Intestine and Testicle, divided in the Middle, and separated from the Bag, to which it internally adheres, and then drawn on each Side; E, the Cellular Membrane of the Peritoneum which is here conspicuous, and inflated with the Pipe F; G, the internal Hernial Sac formed by a Dilatation of the internal Membrane of the Peritoneum, immediately containing the Intestine, and divided in the Middle, so that the Intestine appears marked H H.

FIG. 3.

Represents the Situation of the Intestine and other Parts in the Scrotum, together with the internal Hernial Sac. A tendinous Fibres from the Aponeurosis of the oblique external Muscles, marked D D, in the preceding Figure; B, the external Membrane of the Peritoneum, turned a little backward, which being naturally elongated, is called the Process of the Peritoneum, or *Tunica vaginalis* of the spermatic Vessels and Testicle; but when preternaturally distended, it makes, together with the Aponeurotic Membrane, (See D D, FIG. 2.) the external Part of the Hernial Sac; which could not

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not be here represented without Confusion; C, the interior Membrane of the Peritonæum, which, by preternatural Distension, being protruded into the Scrotum, forms the internal Hernial Sac next the Intestine; D D D, the same Membrane continued to the Septum, which usually forms the *Tunica vaginalis* upon the Testicle, turned a little aside, as is the lower Side E E, that the subjacent spermatic Vessels may appear; F F, the *Tunica vaginalis* loosely investing the Testicle opened; opened, so as to shew, G, the Body of the Testicle, now covered only with the *Tunica Albuginea*; H, the Epididymis or Parastata; II, the *Corpus Pampiniforme*, or the spermatic Artery and Vein, between the external and internal Membranes of the Abdomen, thus burst through the Ring of the Abdominal Muscles; L, the Canal called *vas differens*; M M, Part of the Intestinum Ilium, included in the internal Bag, but here taken out and laid on one Side, variously convolved.

FIG. 4.

Is a Knife contrived by *Guillimeau*, for dividing the Preputium in a Phimosis, and denudating the Glans.

FIG. 5.

Is an Instrument contrived by Dr. *Trew* for retracting the Preputium in a Phimosis; A A, are two elastic Plates which are contracted or dilated by the Screw B.

FIG. 6.

A kind of very thin Trocar, design'd for perforating the Glans of the Penis, especially in Children and new born Infants.

FIG. 7.

Represents the Brass or Steel Receptacle, recommended to be fasten'd between the Thighs for receiving the Urine in Cases of Incontinency. It should be large enough to hold about half a Pint. B, denotes the Mouth of the Vessel to receive the Penis; and C C, the Strings for tying it round the Body.

FIG. 8.

Is an Instrument made of two Iron Plates cover'd with Leather, A A, which is design'd to stop an involuntary Flux of Urine, by being applied to the Penis, and compressing the Urethra. B, is the Hinge on which the Plates move; C, a Turn-ketch to open and shut the Instrument at Pleasure.

FIG. 9.

Is nearly the same Instrument, only a little improv'd; the Difference consisting in having a graduated Ketch, C, whereby it may be contracted or enlarged at pleasure, according to the Size of the Penis. The rest is explained by the Letters in the preceding Figure.

FIG. 10.

Represents another Instrument for the Incontinency of Urine taken from *Nuck*. A A, the Steel Girt or Belt to pass round the Body; B, the Buckle, by which the Leather-part, C, is fasten'd. D, the Screw, which presses against, and raises the Plate E, whose Button, F, being defend'd with a Compress, is urged against the Urethra in the *Perineum*.

T A B L E XLVIII.

FIG. 1.

Represents the Copper or Silver Pipe called a Catheter, used principally in Women either in searching for the Stone, or in procuring a Discharge in a Suppression of Urine.

FIG. 2, 3, 4, 5.

Are Silver Catheters of various Sizes, to be applied for the same Purposes in Male Subjects, according to the Patient's different Age and Size of Body. A A, is the Handle of the concealed Silver Wire, by which it is to be drawn out of the Cannula, when that may be necessary; B B, oblong Apertures on both Sides of the Extremities of the Instruments which admit the Urine to be discharg'd; C C, the Handles of the Catheters.

FIG. 6.

Represents a flexible Silver Catheter, which is sometimes very necessary to discharge the Urine, when another Catheter must be introduced several times successively, which might occasion an Inflammation of the Urethra, or it may be conveniently left in the Bladder, when the Passage of the Urine is entirely stopt by a Stone. The Letters A, B, and C, denote the same Things here as in the preceding Figures.

FIG. 7.

Exhibits another Silver Catheter without lateral Apertures, having only one Opening at its End, marked A, which is shut by the Button marked B, which is in a manner the Extremity of the included Wire: If the Handle of the Wire, C, be

press'd, the Button comes out in the Manner represented by D, in the adjacent Figure, by which means the suppress'd Urine will enter by the Mouth of the Catheter, and be discharged through it.

FIG. 8.

Is a large open Knife, or Bistury, which has been hitherto mostly used in the Operation of Lithotomy; and is by some termed Lithotomus.

FIG. 9.

Is the same Instrument, armed with a Piece of narrow Linen wound round it, in such a manner as not to leave above an Inch of the Edge uncovered, sufficient to make the Incision.

FIG. 10.

Is the Hook which is sometimes necessary for extracting the Stone in the several Methods of Lithotomy; it being furnished with small Teeth in its concave Part for more firmly holding or retaining the Stone.

FIG. 11.

An Iron Instrument, having a long narrow Spoon at one End; and, being round at the other, is also furnished with a round Button for performing the Office of a Probe and Director, which is often used with various Intentions for the Stone in the Bladder by the Lithotomists.

FIG. 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Denote Steel and groov'd Catheters, which are commonly used in cutting for the Stone by the *Apparatus major*, that the Knife might be guided in the Groove. D D, represent their Handles; E F, their Grooves.

FIG. 16, 17.

Are two Stones of an unusual Size, which *Heister* successfully cut out of a sort of Hernia of the Urethra before the Scrotum.

T A B L E XLIX.

FIG. 1.

Represents the Manner in which a Boy should be held in the Operation of cutting for the Stone, according to the Direction of *Celsus* and *Tolet*; which is neither proper nor convenient.

FIG. 2, 3.

Represent the ensiform Directors, often used in the Apparatus major, and in the lateral Operation. FIG. 2. is furnished with a small oblong and obtuse Beak A, and is generally denominated Male: The other, at Fig. 3. B. has a Groove, and is generally the Female Director.

FIG. 4.

The Concave or canulated Director, called by the French *Gorgeret*, which is generally preferr'd to the two preceding. A, the Beak of the Instrument which is introduced by the Groove of the Catheter; B B, its crucial Handle; C C, the Channel or Groove through which the Finger is pass'd, and then the Forceps into the Bladder.

FIG. 5.

A Pair of strait Forceps for extracting the Stone out of the Bladder, furnished with Teeth, of which Kind it may be necessary to have some larger.

FIG. 6.

A crooked Pair of Forceps, to be used principally when the Stone lies towards the Side of the Bladder.

FIG. 7.

Represents a Pair of large Forceps, furnished with large and sharp Teeth; of a pyramidal Figure, fitted for breaking large Stones within the Bladder: But the Instrument may be made as large again as the Figure, to exert the greater Force.

FIG. 8.

Represents an Instrument called a Dilatator, being designed to widen the Wound in Lithotomy, though it is now little used. The Beak A, like a Crane's Bill, is inserted in the Wound; and the two Arms, B B, being press'd together, the Beak of the Instrument opens by means of the Hinge marked C.

FIG. 9.

Shows a commodious Table, adapted for performing the Operation of Lithotomy, marked at each Corner with the Letters A A A A. The Letter B, denotes the Place on which the Patient is to be seated, being hollow, that the Corners may more commodiously support the Feet. C, the Prop for supporting the Patient's Back; which for the greater Convenience, is capable of being elevated or depressed more or less, to raise the Patient higher or lower, as the Surgeon may see proper, by means of the Iron Rod marked D.

T A B L E

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T A B L E L.

FIG. 1.

Represents the Urethra of a Male Subject, freed from the other Parts of the Penis, together with the Bladder, prostate, Gland, and Intestinum Rectum, all viewed on their left Side, and figured as much as possible to the Life, so as to exhibit the natural Disposition of them as they appeared in a Lad aged fourteen. A, the Glans Penis; B C D E F, the Urethra in its natural Curve Position; E, the Bulb of the Urethra; F, a Part of the Urethra, termed membranous; G, the Body of the Bladder itself; H, its Bottom; I K L, the Neck or Entrance of the Bladder, invested with the prostate Gland, and deprived of its muscular Fibres, which compose the Sphincter of the Bladder, to render it the more conspicuous; I, is the Beginning or Apex of the Gland; K, the Body of it; L, its Extremity or Margin next the Bladder; M N, denote the lower Part of the Bladder next the Intestinum Rectum, in which is formed the left Cavity, which often makes as it were a kind of Depresure in the Rectum, in which Stones are lodg'd; N O P, denote the back Part of the Bladder, which lies next the Os sacrum, and Cavity of the Abdomen, being covered with the Peritoneum; Q R, is the anterior Part of the Bladder in our erect Position, but the uppermost when we lie supine: It is this Part which is divided in the high Operation, being not invested with the internal Membrane of the Peritoneum, but is free and separated from the Cavity of the Abdomen, as may be plainly perceived by inflating or injecting some Liquor into the Bladder of a dead Subject; but concerning this we shall be more particular in our Explanation of the succeeding Table. S S, represent the Intestinum Rectum connected to the Bladder; T, the Sphincter Ani, or Muscle destined to close the Mouth of the Rectum; V, is part of the left seminal Vesicle; X X, the Interstice between the Intestinum Rectum, Bulb of the Urethra, and Neck of the Bladder, filled partly with the Membrana Adiposa, and partly composed of muscular Fibres detached from the Sphincter and elevating Muscles of the Anus.

FIG. 2.

Represents the Position of the Bladder and Urethra in Women, as they are seen on the left Side, together with their Connection to the Uterus and Vagina, taken from *Alghisi*. A, denotes the Bladder; B B, its Sphincter Muscle, including the Urethra, marked C C; D, the external Orifice of the Urethra opening into the Vagina; E, the Clitoris and its Preputium; F F, the Nymphæ; G G, the Labia Pudendi; H, the external Orifice of the Uterus called the Os Vaginæ; I I, the Body of the Vagina; K, the Uterus itself; L, the internal Orifice of the Womb seen through a lateral Slit made in the Vagina.

FIG. 3.

Shows the Manner in which the Catheter is to be introduced into the Urethra: A, denotes the Surgeon's left Hand elevating the Penis; B, his right Hand introducing the Catheter into the Vagina, so that the convex Part of the Catheter looks towards the Abdomen.

FIG. 4.

Denotes the Position into which the Catheter is to be turned in the Urethra: When it has reached the Bulb, marked E, in Fig. 1, it is to be then inverted, so that the concave Part of the Instrument may be turned towards the Abdomen; and the Extremity of it marked B, gradually insinuated through the Neck of the Bladder into its Cavity. C, denotes the Handle of the Catheter, by which it is to be guided by the right Hand.

FIG. 5.

Exhibits the ancient Method of Lithotomy used by *Celsus*, performed by introducing the two Fore-fingers into the Anus, whereby the Stone and Neck of the Bladder are thrust outward in the Perineum, and the Incision, B B, is there made upon the Stone in the most prominent Part of the Perineum, marked A.

FIG. 6.

Shows the Method of extracting the Stone marked A, by the Hook B, when it sticks in the Wound so as not to be extracted from the Bladder by the Fingers alone.

FIG. 7.

Is a Brass Instrument of Mariners, adapted to extract Stones out of the Urethra. A, that Part of the Instrument, which is to be insinuated into the Urethra behind the Stone, and by

means of which the Stone may be laid hold of and cautiously drawn out. B, the round Handle, by which the Instrument and Stone are to be then drawn out of the Urethra.

FIG. 8.

Represents an anterior View of the Bladder taken out of a Boy. A A, denote the Necks of the Bladder and Beginning of the Urethra; B B, the Body of the Bladder; C, its Bottom, with the adjacent Parts of the Urachus; D D, the prostate Gland investing the Urethra; E E, the seminal Vessels, in part visible on each Side, which in Adults are more protuberant, and extended up to F F; where, being hollow internally, they form a sort of Sinus in the Bladder on each Side, in which the Stone often lies concealed; they may therefore not improperly be called the Sinuses of the Bladder, which are yet wanting in the Bladders of Infants and Children; the Figure of the Bladder in Adults is therefore somewhat different from that in Children. The Bladder indeed resembles the Form of a Pear in both of them; but with this Difference, that in Children the Apex of the Pear is downwards to the Urethra, as in this Figure; but in Adults the Apex of the Pear is upwards, the Bladder being broadest downward, as may be seen in Fig. 1. of this Table, and in Fig. 1, and 2. of Table 51.

FIG. 9.

Represents the Manner in which the adult Patient should be placed and held for Lithotomy, according to *Alghisi*, which is in part different from the Method of *Tolet*, and other modern Operators. A, denotes the Posture of the Patient, and B, the Surgeon with the Catheter in his left Hand, and the Incision-Knife in his Right; C C, two of the Assistants, who are placed on each Side of the Table, to secure the Patient's Limbs, holding the Foot in one Hand, and the Knee in the other; D, the Assistant, who kneels upon the Table, and, by striding over the Patient, keeps his Body from rising or moving, while with his Hands he draws up the Scrotum, and extends the Skin of the Perineum; E E, a Cushion placed under the Patient's Buttocks; F, a Vessel placed beneath the Patient to receive the Blood, and perhaps the Fæces, discharged in the Operation; G, denotes the Part of the Perineum in which the Incision is to be made; H, the Case for containing the Instruments, to be fastened about the Waist of the Operator; this is represented by itself in Tab. 51. Fig. 6.

FIG. 10.

Exhibits one of the open Nooses with which *Raw* used to fasten the Patient's Hands and Legs together; A, the Loop for containing the Wrist; B B, its two loose Ends to be fastened round the Leg.

T A B L E LI.

FIG. 1, 2, 3.

Are taken from Mr. *Chefelen*'s Treatise of the high Operation, in order to the Position and State of the Bladder when distended with Liquor, preparatory to the Operation. These Figures have been already sufficiently explained under the Article LITHOTOMIA.

FIG. 4.

Represents the Abdomen opened, the Bladder being but slightly distended, either by the Urine or any other Liquid, to shew how small a Space is remaining between the *Offa pubis* and Bottom of the Bladder covered with the Peritoneum A A, being the Part where the Incision is to be made in the Bladder, B B. This Figure has been also explained under the Article LITHOTOMIA.

FIG. 5.

Is also taken from Mr. *Chefelen*, and denotes the Pipe or Tube by which the Liquor is conveyed into the Bladder, in order to distend it for the Operation. A A, is a Silver and inflexible Catheter which is to be passed through the Urethra into the Bladder; B, the Aperture in each Side, by which the injected Liquor enters the Bladder; C, a Brass-Pipe which is to be adapted to a sizeable Syringe. D D D, a flexible Pipe made of Leather, or of the Ureter of an Ox which joins the Brass Pipe and the Catheter; and thus the Injection will be more easily performed than if the whole was an inflexible Tube, as was used by *Roffetus*. E, the Part of the inflexible Tube which is tied with a Thread to the Catheter, where there is also a transverse Handle, which serves to hold the Catheter steady, that it may not hurt the Patient during the Injection.

FIG. 6.

Represents the Case for holding the several Instruments for Lithotomists, disposed in their proper Order. This is to be fastened

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fastened round the Lithotomist in the Manner represented at Fig. 9. Tab. 50. and was always used by Raw, as being more ready and expeditious, than to trust to an Assistant, who may chance to be attending something else. A A A A, the Case itself; B B, the Instruments disposed in their proper Order; C C, the Side or Cover of the Case; which may be fastened with the Buttons marked D D, that so the Instruments may be concealed from the Patient's Sight, to prevent him being intimidated; E E, the Strings by which the whole is fastened round the Waist of the Lithotomist.

T A B L E LII.

F I G. 1.

Represents a lateral View of Raw's groov'd Catheter, as it is delineated in its true Figure and Thickness by Albinus. But Heijler observes, that, in 1706 and 1707, while he was Raw's Pupil, he used a common groov'd Catheter, like that represented in Tab. 48. only it was a little thicker than those commonly used. A, denotes a lateral View of its Handle; B, the Part which he asserts to be more crooked than the common ones; tho' it seems to be less crooked than those which have been figured for the Apparatus major, by Tolet, Alghisi, Garengot, Le Dran, Heijler, and others. C, denotes the Beak of the Catheter, which is longer and straiter than the common.

F I G. 2.

Exhibits an oblique View of the Handle of this Catheter, which may as well be made in the Form of a Heart, like that in Tab. 48. or else flat and solid, as that of Mr. Cheselden in Fig. 6. of this Table, or with a Ring like that of M. Le Dran in Fig. 17. of this Table.

F I G. 3.

Represents the Beak or Groove of Raw's Catheter, in which may be seen its thin, but smooth and obtuse Sides, marked a a, between which is the large Groove marked b b; C, is the Termination of the Groove in a smooth and obtuse Point.

F I G. 4.

Is a transverse Section of the groov'd Part of this Catheter, to shew its Form and Depth, that the Knife may not easily slip out of it.

F I G. 5.

Exhibits the grooved Catheter of Cheselden, which is more slender and less crooked than that of Raw, and the common Sort; a a, denotes the Edge of its Handle in the Shape of a Heart; b b, the Body of it in a rectilinear Form; c c, the Curve and grooved Part; d, the Beak of the Instrument, which has little or no Incursion.

F I G. 6.

Represents the flat Side of the Handle of this Catheter a, with Part of its Groove, c c, and its whole Body, b b.

F I G. 7.

Denotes the strait Beak of the Groove in Cheselden's Catheter, whose Sides, marked a a, are smooth and obtuse like Raw's; but its End, b, is left open, and not made obtuse or closed as in the other Catheters. But I am not sensible of any Advantage that attends this particular Make, nor does its Author mention any.

F I G. 8.

Is the Incision-Knife of Mr. Cheselden, which he uses in cutting for the Stone, whose Blade is fixed to the Handle, a a, and its Point directly in the Middle.

F I G. 9.

Show the concave Part of Mr. Cheselden's Director, B B, having its Handle, A A, inclined to the left Side, for the commodious Introduction of the Forceps through it into the Bladder; C, the Extremity of its Beak terminating in a flat Point, shewn side-ways in Fig. 10. and in Fig. 11. its Handle is represented separate.

F I G. 12.

Is the common small Forceps of Cheselden, most frequently used by him in extracting the Stone; but for large Stones, Douglas represents a Pair three Inches longer. A A, the Handles, shaped like Hooks, which are commonly in others in the Form of Rings; and in the large Forceps one Handle is represented annular, and the other like a Hook. B B, are the two Ends of the Forceps made so as not to shut quite close, lest in searching for the Stone they should lay hold on and hurt the Bladder.

F I G. 13.

Represents the internal Surface of one of the Jaws of these Forceps, which is concave, and furnished with many small Teeth inclining backwards, towards the Handle, that it may hold the Stone firm.

F I G. 14.

Gives a lateral View of a Needle, used by Cheselden in taking up any Artery that may be divided in the Operation.

F I G. 15.

a, Represents the convex and angular Point of the same Needle towards the Point; b, its Concave or internal Part, which is smooth.

F I G. 16.

The Bistury or Incision-Knife of Le Dran; A, its Point; the Lines B B, shew how far the sharp Edges extend; C C, the two Sides of the Handle.

F I G. 17.

Is a new Catheter of Le Dran, which he uses for the lateral Operation instead of Raw's; a a, its Handle; a b, its Body; b b b, its Concave or crooked Part; c c c, the Groove in its convex Part; d, its obtuse Point; the Lines, e e, denote the Length of the Fissure in its Groove.

F I G. 18.

Is the Incision-Knife recommended by Garengot in the lateral Operation.

T A B L E LIII.

F I G. 1.

Represents a human Bladder taken from a Male Subject, in the anterior Part of which may be seen various empty Tubercles, or Cells, which are distended by inflating the Bladder, in which Cells the Stone lies sometimes concealed. A A A A A, shew the pyramidal Figure of the Bladder; B, denotes the prostate Gland investing the Neck of the Bladder, which is tied with a Thread near the Urethra; C, is the preternatural Cavity formed on the right and posterior Side of the Bladder; D, represents a less Cavity of the same kind; E, shews a like Cavity on the left Side, another of which is at the Bottom of the Bladder, marked F; a a a, are the Blood-Vessels which are distributed on the Bladder.

F I G. 2.

Represents a posterior View of the same Bladder, being explicable by the same Letters; to which add, G G G G, Cells which are still smaller, and not to be discerned on its anterior Part.

F I G. 3.

Exhibits the Trocar of Denys in its Silver Canula, which differs from the common, in its having three Apertures at the End of the Canula, two of which are visible at AA, the other being in the back Part; through these Apertures the Urine passes into the Pipe; B, the triangular Point; C C, the Plate of the Canula perforated with two Openings. D, the Handle of the Instrument.

F I G. 4.

Represents the Canula of the Trocar alone, in which A A, denote the Apertures at the End of the Canula in the preceding Figure; B B, represent other corresponding Apertures through which the Urine flows, after it has entered by those at A A; these Apertures do not appear in Fig. 3. being obscured by the Plate C C.

F I G. 5.

Exhibits the Perforator out of its Canula. D D, the Part of its Body immediately below the Point, which is made cylindrical to fit the Canula; but the Part between D D, and its Handle E E, is triangular, and made a little concave on each Side, so as to give a Passage to the Urine; F, its Handle.

F I G. 6.

Represents a Stone of an uncommon Size and Figure, which Heijler extracted without much Difficulty by the high Operation; it weighed near four Ounces; and its Representation was given by that Author, for the Conviction of those who deny that large Stones can be extracted by the high Operation. A A, the Basis of the Stone, which lay near the Neck of the Bladder; B, a small Eminence of it which lay near the Neck of the Urethra; C, the upper Part which lay next the Bottom of the Bladder.

Fig.

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FIG. 7.

Represents the Silver Catheter, which is strait and hollow for Women, being of a particular Make, different from that represented in Tab. 48. Fig. 1. A A, are two Rings near its Handle; B, an Aperture in its Side near that Extremity, which is to be passed into the Bladder, opposite to which there is another similar Opening; C C C, a Groove in the convex Part of the Catheter, serving for various Uses, and particularly for directing the Male Conductor into the Bladder, and for guiding the Knife when the Neck of the Bladder is to be divided, as in grooved Catheters.

T A B L E LIV.

FIG. 1.

Shews the Method of examining the State of the *Os Uteri* with one or two of the Fingers, to discern whether it be in an oblique or strait Direction, or whether it be dilated or contracted; whence the Operator may form a Judgment concerning the Delivery, whether it will come naturally, or preternaturally, easily, or difficultly, speedily, or after a considerable Time. A, denotes the Uterus; B B, the Vagina laid open; C C, the internal Orifice of the Uterus as yet contracted, but in its right Situation; D, represents the Manner of examining the Mouth of the Uterus with one or more of the Fingers, which, if obliquely situated, either forwards toward the *Os Pubis*, backwards on the *Os Sacrum*, or towards either Side, denotes a difficult Delivery.

FIG. 2.

Represents the natural Posture of the Child in the Birth, with its Head protruding into the *Os Uteri*, under the Arch of the *Ossa Pubis*. A, the Infant; B B, the Uterus laid open that the most usual Situation of the Foetus in a natural Birth may be viewed; C C, the *Ossa Pubis*; D D, the *Ossa Ischii*; E E, the *Ossa Ileii*; F, the Umbilical Cord; G, the Secundines adhering to the Uterus.

FIG. 3.

An Infant presenting with its Feet foremost.

FIG. 4.

Shews the Buttocks offering first, the Method of applying the Fingers to extract them and promote the Birth.

FIG. 5.

Represents the Foetus in a transverse Position, with its Back towards the Mouth of the Uterus; with the Hand of the Surgeon endeavouring to find the Feet by turning the Infant in the Uterus.

FIG. 6.

Exhibits the Manner of apprehending the Infant's Feet, turning and extracting them.

FIG. 7.

Shews a Foetus also in a transverse Position, with its Belly towards the *Os Uteri* and Vagina; in which Posture the Navel-string frequently protrudes to the great Danger of the Child's Life.

FIG. 8.

Represents the Head obstructed by the left Side of the Bones of the Pelvis, and the Neck being violently contorted, by the Contraction of the Uterus, the Birth is thus rendered extremely difficult, and sometimes impracticable.

FIG. 9.

Shews the Infant's Head inclined towards the right Side of the Pelvis, and how it may be brought by the Hand to a direct Situation, immediately after the Discharge of the Waters.

FIG. 10.

Is a Foetus presenting the Elbow or Shoulder to the Mouth of the Uterus, and the Method of introducing the Hand and Arm as far as the Elbow, for finding the Feet in this and other preternatural Postures, by which the Child should be turned and extracted, as shewn in Fig. 6.

FIG. 11.

Shews the Method when the Arm of the Infant is protruded, of introducing the Hand to search for the Feet, and extract the Foetus.

FIG. 12.

Represents the Infant with one Foot protruded, and the Method of searching for and extracting the other.

FIG. 13.

Exhibits the Manner of separating the Secundines from the Uterus; when they do not immediately follow the Child. The Navel-string, A A, is held by the left Hand; B, while the right Hand, D, is guided into the collapsed Uterus, C C, to the Placenta, E, which is hereby separated from the Uterus.

FIG. 14.

Represents a Chair frequently used in delivering Women. A A, its Back; B B, the Sides; C, the Seat, having a semicircular Piece cut out of the Middle, that the *Os Coccygis* may be free, and yield to the Egress of the Foetus; D D, the Handles of the Chair, which are grasped by the Patient in each Hand.

FIG. 15.

Is another Chair for the same Use, with a flexible Back, that if the Birth should be preternatural, it may be let down, and the Patient inclined on it, as if upon a Bed, to facilitate the Delivery; but, in defect of this Chair, a common Bed or Table may suffice.

FIG. 16.

Gives an Idea of the broad Steel Hook used by *Palfyn* for extracting a live Infant without Injury, when its Head obstinately sticks in the Vagina; but its true Size is as large again as the Figure. It is necessary to be supplied with two of them, that one may be applied to each Side of the Head.

FIG. 17, and 18.

Represent lateral Views of the Hooks generally used by *Heister*, in extracting a Foetus; A A, their Points; B B, their Backs.

FIG. 19.

The Handle of these Hooks with Notches, a a a a a, in that Part which corresponds to the Back of the Instrument, that, by feeling with the Thumb, the Operator can know how the Point is directed toward the Foetus, without hurting the Uterus. And in the Groove, b b, a String may be fastened, by which the Extraction may be also forwarded by an Assistant.

FIG. 20.

Represents a View of the anterior Part of the Hook separate.

FIG. 21.

Exhibits a double prong'd Hook, which may be sometimes used for the same Purpose.

T A B L E LV.

FIG. 1.

Represents the Uterus, with a Mole adhering to it. A, is a Mole, such as *Sigismunda* happily extirpated, with a Pair of large obtuse pointed Forceps, in a Lady of Quality.

FIG. 2.

Exhibits a Prolapsus Uteri without Inversion. A A, the Pudenda; B, the Uterus appearing externally; C, the internal Orifice of the Uterus, which here appears on the Outside of the Pudenda.

FIG. 3.

Shews a Prolapsus Uteri, which is at the same time inverted. A A, the Pudenda; B, the inverted Uterus protruded, without any Appearance of its internal Orifice shewn by C, in the preceding Figure; C, the lower Part of this inverted Uterus.

FIG. 4.

Represents a peculiar kind of Prolapsus Uteri, as it was first denominated; though it was in reality no more than a falling down of the Vagina, according to the Observation of *Widmanus*, in *Ephem. Nati Curios. Cent. 8. Obs. 98.* where the History of the Case is more fully delivered, and the Figure of the Parts represented as large as the Life. A A, the Labia Pudendi; B B, the Nymphæ; C, the Clitoris lodged between them; D, the protruded Body, resembling a falling down of the Uterus, though it is only a Relaxation of the whole interior Coat of the Vagina, which is prolapsed and changed into a Tumor. E, its Root at the external Orifice of the Vagina; F, its Basis or broader Part, with a Mouth resembling the internal Orifice of the Uterus; this derives its Origin from the Recept. of the Coat of the Vagina from the

internal

An EXPLICATION of the TABLES in Vol. II. and III.

internal Mouth of the Uterus, which it naturally covered ; GH, the Uterus itself seated in the Pelvis. We have omitted here the Tubes, Ovaria and Ligaments, as not necessary for our Purpose.

FIG. 5.

Is taken from the chirurgical Observations of *Meckren*, to shew a Prolapsus of the Vagina and Uterus together. A, the Uterus ; B, its Neck ; C, its internal Orifice ; D, the Pudenda ; EE, the Vagina laid open ; F, the Root of the Tumor appearing without the Vagina, resembling a Prolapsus Uteri ; G, the Ligature with which the Root of the Tumor was compressed during its Removal.

FIG. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Represents various sorts of Pessaries. Fig. 6. is round like a Ring, to which are fastened Strings for extracting it out of the Vagina. That at Fig. 7. is of an elliptic or oval Figure ; Fig. 8. is quadrangular ; Fig. 9. triangular ; they are made of Cork, or Wood wax'd over, or else of Silver or Gold made hollow. Fig. 10. is solid like an Egg, but less convenient than the former.

FIG. 11.

Is an elastic Pessary of Iron Wire, turned into a conical Form, as described by *Goelicke*. This has also a String fastened to it ; but if there was another fixed to the opposite Side, it might be drawn out so much the more easily.

FIG. 12.

Represents the Machine used in *Germany* and *Holland*, for injecting Clysters. AA, is the Bladder for containing the Liquor, which, for Adults, is about two or three times larger than the Figure, and holds about a Pint or more. BB, the Pipe of Bone or Ivory to transmit the Liquor into the Intestines ; CC, the superior Ligature which should be untied after the Pipe is introduced into the Patient's Anus ; DD, the inferior Ligature, by which the Bladder is closed, and the Liquor prevented from running out.

FIG. 13.

Represents a Machine for impelling the Smoak of Tobacco into the Anus and Intestines ; A, is the Brass Bowl or Capsuli, which contains the burning Tobacco ; B, the Ivory Pipe which is to be introduced into the Anus ; C, the Pipe, which being in a Person's Mouth when the Tobacco is on fire, the Smoak E, is thereby blown through the flexible leathern Pipe DD, into the Patient's Bowels.

FIG. 14.

Denotes a Brass Pipe for conveying Fumes or Vapours into the Vagina. A, is the upper Part full of small Holes, which must be inserted in the Vagina ; B, the lower Part, open, for receiving the Pipe of the Funnel.

FIG. 15.

Is a Speculum Ani, or Instrument for dilating the Anus or Vagina, in order for inspecting these Parts when diseased. AA, and BB, represent the hollow Beak shaped like a Cone, consisting of two Sides or Canals, AA, and BB, which being shut, a little warmed and lubricated with Oil, are to be gently passed into the Anus or Vagina. When the Handles C, and D, are pressed together, the two Sides of the Beak gradually widen, and dilate the Anus or Vagina, for Inspection ; E, is the Hinge in manner of a Ginglymus.

T A B L E LVI.

FIG. 1.

Exhibits the two kinds of Fistulas in the Anus. AA, is part of the Intestinum Rectum ; B, the Sphincter Ani ; CC, a perfect or complete Fistula of the Anus, terminating with one Aperture externally, and the other in the Intestine ; DD, a flexible Probe or Silver Wire passed through the two Orifices of the Fistula, and bent so as to come through the Anus, E ; the two Sides of the Wire intercepting the fleshy Parts to be divided, are drawn gently outward, for the more safe and convenient Performance of the Incision. F, represents an imperfect or incomplete Fistula, having only the Orifice G, opening into the Intestine ; HH, denote the two Extremities or Heads of the Silver Wire.

FIG. 2.

Represents an Instrument like a large Needle from *Garengeot*, made of flexible Silver, having an Eye marked A, for the Transmission of a Thread, when the Intention is to use a Ligature in cutting the Fistula after the Manner of the Antients ; it may also serve to convey a Slip of Linen through a Wound

or Ulcer in the Manner of a Seton ; B, the Point of the Instrument, which is to perforate the Intestine in an incomplete Fistula, and then to be bent and brought out through the Anus ; it has a Groove running through its whole Length by which it may serve to guide the Knife instead of a Director.

FIG. 3.

Is a kind of Syringotomus taken in part from *Garengeot*. AAA, denotes the concave and sharp-edged Part for cutting ; BBB, the convex Back which is obtuse ; CD, the Silver Wire or probe End which is flexible, and beginning at the Letter C, terminates at the Point D ; the Part marked EE, being bent in Form of a Hook, serves as a Handle to facilitate the cutting of a Fistula when it is very hard or callous. F, denotes where the Instrument terminated, as made according to *Heister*'s Directions, without the Part DF ; by which means he found it more commodiously perform its Office, than if it were of the whole Length here represented.

FIG. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Represent several common Syringotomi of the Antients, of different Sizes or Curvatures, and furnished either with obtuse or sharp Points, according to the different Circumstances of Fistulas ; in which AB, denotes the cutting Part ; C, the probe End ; D, the convex and obtuse Back.

FIG. 8.

Is a Knife or Syringotomus, first published by *Baffus*. AAA, denote the Edge of this salciform Knife ; BB, the flexible probe End made of Silver ; C, its Point ; DD, its Handle.

FIG. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Represent Instruments recommended to *Heister* by *Rungius* a Surgeon in *Bremen* in curing these Fistulas ; especially Fig. 9. which is a sort of grooved Probe or Director, furnished with a peculiar Handle ; AB, its grooved Probe or Director ; CD, the Handle ; E, the Part where the Probe is bent in a peculiar Manner, according to the Use for which it is designed. Fig. 10. gives a direct View of the Groove in the Director, as the former gave an oblique one. Fig. 11. AB, is a large Canal to be passed into the Anus, for the Reception of the Edge and Point of the Knife, Fig. 13. in cutting Fistulas, that it may not injure the adjacent Parts ; CB, its Handle inclined to the opposite Side. Fig. 12. gives a direct View of the Cavity of this Canal, that its Width may be the better perceived. Fig. 13. is a long and narrow Knife, which, in cutting for a Fistula, is conducted through the Groove of the Director, Fig. 9. into the Cavity of the Canal, Fig. 11.

FIG. 14.

Is a flexible Silver Probe or Wire, so inflected that the bent Part A, may be introduced through the Intestine into the internal Orifice of the Fistula, F, for the more convenient and certain Incision of it.

T A B L E LVII.

FIG. 1.

Represents *Meckren*'s Method of removing Ganglia, by beating with the fist on the Tumor, A.

FIG. 2.

AA, Shews a small, slender, strait Needle, with a flat Point, for the Suture of Tendons of the Hand ; BB, a strong but slender waxed double Thread, with a Knot, C, at the End ; with a square Bit of Leather, D, through the middle of which the Needle and Thread are passed up to the Knot.

FIG. 3.

A, and B, exhibit two Pieces of Leather, perforated in the Middle, used in making the Suture of the Tendon of *Achilles*, as at Fig. 7. EF.

FIG. 4.

Represents three different Methods of performing the Sutures of Tendons ; aa, aa, aa, shew the Places where the exterior Tendons of the Fingers are divided in the Back of the Hand ; A, the Manner of fixing the Knot of the double Thread on a square Piece of Leather on the superior Part of the Tendon ; B, shews the Method of tying the double Thread with a slip Knot upon a small round Compress in the other inferior Part of the Tendon. C, shews the Knot of the double Thread intercepted upon the End of the Tendon by a round Compress instead of a square Piece of Leather, the other Ends of the Thread D, being tattered with a Slip-knot, on a like Compress as before. E, denotes the Method of Suture used by *Nick*.

An EXPLICATION of the TABLES in Vol. II and III.

Nuck, in which the upper End of the Tendon is perforated in two distinct Places, *bb*, with two small Needles and one Thread, the Loop-end of the Thread being intercepted by a Bit of Leather, or round Compress, *E*, after which the other End of the Tendon is perforated on its Inside in two Places by the same Needles, and the Ends of the Thread tied upon a Compress or Bit of Leather.

FIG. 5.

Represents a Splint, made of thin Wood or the stiffest Paste-board, used in a Suture of the Tendons of the Back of the Hand, which, being applied to the Palm of the Hand, keeps the Fingers properly extended.

FIG. 6.

Is the small crooked Needle of *Garengot*, for making the Sutures of Tendons, which is prefer'd by the Moderns to the strait Needle, because it can be better held, and more easily transmitted through the Tendon; but it has no sharp or cutting Edges at its Point, like the common crooked Needles, Tab. 22. lest it should wound the transverse Fibres of the Tendon. *Garengot* thinks there may be a sharp Edge in its concave Part, *A*, but *Heister* prefers it on the Convexity, *B*. The Eye of this Needle is not made sideways, as is common, but answering to its Concavity and Convexity, for the more easy Transmission of the Thread. This small Needle is for the lesser Tendons, as those of the Hand; but for the larger, as the *Tendo Achillis*, the Needle must be proportionably stronger, as at Fig. 9.

FIG. 7.

Shows the Method of uniting the *Tendo Achillis* by Suture, as taken from *Kisneri Dissertatio de Tendinum Læsonibus*. *A*, the Bottom of the Calf of the Leg; *B*, the Heel into which this Tendon is inserted or fixed; *C*, the Wound or Division of the Tendon; *D*, the Knot of a strong double Thread, with a Piece of Leather, *E*, under it; *F*, the same Thread fastened with the Slip-knot, *G G*, upon another square Piece of Leather. But the generality of Surgeons chuse to perforate the upper Part of the Tendon first, and to make the Slip-knot upon its lower End.

FIG. 8.

A exhibits a large, strong and strait Needle with a flat Point, recommended by some for the Suture of the *Tendo Achillis*, and the Tendon of the *Extensor Tibiae*; *BB*, the double waxed Thread armed with the Knot, *C*, at its Extremity.

FIG. 9.

Is a large crooked Needle, shaped like that at Fig. 6. for the Suture of the *Tendo Achillis*.

FIG. 10.

Shows *Couper's* Method of performing the Suture of the Tendon of *Achilles* with two Needles. *A*, *B*, the two Ends of the divided Tendons; *C*, *D*, two strait Needles with Threads, by which the Tendon is again united; *a b*, the Incision of the Integuments, for the easier Access to both Ends of the Tendon.

FIG. 11.

Is a kind of Stocking made of Leather or coarse Linnen, to be fasten'd tight about the naked Leg, by the Lace *B*, to be constantly worn for Varices and œdematos Swellings of the Legs, especially when recent.

FIG. 12.

Represents a Pair of strong Scissars for extirpating Part of the Nail of the great Toe, when it runs into the Flesh; it has one obtuse Point *A*, to rest easy upon the Flesh; *BB*, its two Handles, by the Compression of which the Scissars cut, and they are again opened by the Spring *C*.

FIG. 13.

Is a Pair of Nail-Scissars described and recommended by *Garengot* for the same Purpose. The cutting Parts, *AA*, are concave and sharp-pointed; and its two Handles, *BB*, are closed by Compression and opened by the Spring *C*.

FIG. 14.

Exhibits the Boot of *Paré* open, for Children who are either *Vari*, having their Feet inflected inward, or *Valgi*, having their Feet turned outward.

FIG. 15.

Shows the same shut by three small Hooks.

FIG. 16.

Another Machine for reducing distorted Legs to their natural Figure, proposed by *Hildanus* in Cent. 6. Obs. 89, and 90. *AA*, the two Sides, made of stiff Leather, or of Plates of Iron or Brass, according to the Strength of the Child, which must be exactly fitted to his Leg; *BB*, is a Piece of soft and flexible Leather, by which the two Sides are connected; *CC*, the two Ligatures on each Side, by which the Machine is fastened tight about the crooked Leg.

FIG. 17.

Represents the preceding Instrument fastened upon the Leg, which is explained by the same Letters; but only the Inner-side of the Instrument can be here viewed.

TAB. LVIII, and LX. See FASCIA.

T A B L E LX.

FIG. 1.

A convenient Forceps made use of in the Operation to take out the circular Piece of Bone, of the Trepan when it does not stick to the Saw; the Contrivance by which they readily lay hold of it, is to make the Extremities that are to grasp it, with an Arch of the same Circle as the Saw is. Upon one of the Handles there is a dead a little Elevation to lift up any small Splinter, but it is not of much Use.

The Remainder of this Plate is explained in the Tables.

T A B L E LXI.

This is already explained in the Plate.

T A B L E LXII.

This is already explained in the Table.

T A B L E LXIII.

FIG. 1.

Represents the Backside of the Leaf of the *Afa Fartida* taken from *Kempfer*.

FIG. 2.

Represents the Foreside of the same Leaf.

FIG. 3.

Represents the Seeds of the same Plant.

FIG. 4, 5, and 6.

Represent the Roots of the same Plant.

FIG. 7.

Is a Medal of *Alexander*, the son of *Ammon*. The Reverse is the *Silphium* of *Cyrene*, in token of the Oracle of that Country, which declar'd him to be the Son of *Hammon*.

FIG. 8.

Is another Medal, either of *Hammon* or *Old Battus*. The Reverse, as the first, is the *Silphium*, with the Legend XY for *Cyrene*.

FIG. 9.

Represents the whole *Afa Fartida* Plant, as preserv'd in a very ancient Manuscript of *Dioscorides*, and now in the Imperial Library of *Vienna*.

A N I N D E X O F

Those ENGLISH Words which are different from the LATIN
Names contained in this D I C T I O N A R Y.

N. B. *Those Articles which are the same in English as Latin, are not inserted here,
as being to be found under their proper Heads.*

A B E L E	See	Populus alba	A methyst	See	Amethystus
		Abscesses			Ammoniacum
Abscission		Abscessus	A mmoniac (Gum)		Ammoniacum
		Abscissio		(Salt)	Amputatio
Absorbents		Absorbentia	A mulets		Amuleta
		Abstergentia			Analeptica
Abstinentia		Abstinencia	A nanas (wild)		Karatas
		Diatritos			Anatome
for three Days		Pseudo-Acacia	A nthocies		Apua
		Accession			Anemonoides
Acacia (Bastard)		Epiginomena	A nemone (Wood)		Aneuryisma
		Ach (the Head)			Aralia
Achilles		Cephalalgia	A nger		Ira
		Preface, p. 5.			Abrus
Acids		Acida	A nglola Seeds		Fimis
		Preface, p. 7. and p. 40.			Moschus
Acron		Acupuncture	A nimalcules		Animalcula
		Adder			Anisum
Ægimius		Vipera	A nise		Zingi
		Preface, p. 10.			Anodyna
Ægineta (Paulus)		Preface, p. 75.	A nt		Formica
		Æthiops Mineral			Antelope
Æthiops Mineralis		Preface, p. 75.	A nthony's Fire (Saint)		Antilopus
		Actius			Erysipelas
Agamede		Preface, p. 6.	A ntimony and its Preparations		Antimonium and Pref. p. 80.
		Agaric			Pyretos and Alysmos
Agate		Agaricus	A nxiety (febrile)		Preface, p. 44.
		Achates			Apophlegmatismus
Agrimony		Agrimonia	A poplexy		Apoplexia and Gutta
		Eupatorium			Appetitus
(Hemp) and its Kinds		Eupatoriophalacron	A ppetite		Pica
		Bidens			Amoris Poma
Ague (Quartan)		Quartana Febris	A pples (Love)		Melongena
		Aer			Stramonium
Air		Alabastrum	A pples (mad)		Armeniaca malus
		Preface, p. 79.			Lamium
Alabaster		Preface, p. 95.	A pples (Thorn)		Galeopsis
		Albinus			Galeopsis
Albertus Magnus		Alcali	A ristotle		Preface, p. 35.
		Preface, p. 7.			Preface, p. 79.
Alcaries		Alders	A rnoldus de Villa Nova		Achiotl.
		Preface, p. 7.			Aromatica
Alcineon		Alder	A rrows		Telum
		Preface, p. 7.			Sagitta
Alder Tree		Aldrovanda	A rrow-Head		Sagittaria Alexipharmacica
		Preface, p. 7.			Arsenicum
Ale		Ale	A rsonotto		Perficularia
		Preface, p. 35.			Balsamina
Alexander		Smyrnium	A rtemisia		Preface, p. 50.
		Alexipharmacata			Arteria
Alexanders		Alexiteria	A rteries		Arteriotomia
		Alimenta			Cinara
Alexipharmics		Cibus albus	A rtichoke and its Kinds		Battata Canadensis
		Anchusa			Articulatio
Alexiterials		Crocodilus	A rtiorius		Preface, p. 63.
		Ferula			Sliphium
Aliments		Ferula	A sfa fletida		Preface, p. 45 to 50.
		Galeopsis			Fraxinus
(white)		Pastinaca Olusatri folio	A sclepiades		Fraxinus; folio rotundiore
		Pimenta under Caryophyllus			Aspis
Alkanet		Preface, p. 76.	A sh Tree (common)		Asphodel
		Preface, p. 76.			[+ G]
Allegator		Amygdalus			
		Aloe			
All-Heal (Æsculapius's)		Caraguata			
		Aloides			
(Candy)		Agallochum			
		Rubicilla			
(Clowns)		Alterantia			
		Alumeni			
(Hercules's)		Ambra			
		Ambra			
All-Spice		Preface, p. 9.			
Almanion					
Almanfor (Abn Jufar)					
Almonds					
Aloes					
of Brasil					
(Water)					
Wood					
Alp					
Alteratives					
Alum					
Amber and its Preparations					
Ambergrise					
Americans					

Asphodel

I N D E X.

Aphodel (lesser Bastard)	See	Pseudo-Aphodelus		Bellini	See	Preface, p. 93.
(true Lancashire)		Ibid		Belly		Abdomen
(least Scotish)		Ibid		Ach (dry)		Colica Pictonum
Aspin Tree		Populus Tremula		Ben Nut		Balanus Myropisca
Afs		Afinus		(white)		Behen album
Affarabacca		Afarrum		Benjamin Tree		Benzoinum
Asthma		Dyspnœa		Benzoin and its Preparations		Benzoinum
Astringents		Astringentia		Berries (Bane)		Christophoriana
Astronomy		Astronomia		(Cloud)		Chamaemorus
Atoms		Atomus		(Cnidian)		Cnidia Grana
Atrophy		Atrophia		(Crow)		Uva Gruina
in Children		Infans		(Dew)		Empetrum
Attenuating Medicines		Attenuantia		(Goose)		Rubus repens fructu cælio
Avens		Caryophyllata		(Goose)		Grossularia
Aurelianus (Cœlius)		Preface, p. 46 and p. 55.		(Indian)		Cocculus Indus
				(Juniper)		Juniperus
				(Kermes)		Chermes
				(Knot)		Chamæmorus
				(Moor)		Oxycoccus
				(Soap)		Arbor Saponaria
B				Beryl		Beryllus
B'Ack	See	Dorsum		Betony (Water)		Scrophularia radice fibrosa
Bacon		Lardum		(Wood)		Betonica
Bacon (Roger)		Preface, p. 79.		Bezoar and its Preparations		Bezoar
Badger		Taxus		Mineral		Ibid
Balaustines		Balaustia		Nuts		Bondach
Baldness		Alopecia		Bile		Bilis
Balsam, its Kinds and Preparations		Balsamum		Bindweed and its Kinds		Convolvulus
Apple (Male) of Capivi		Balsamina		(Lavender leav'd)		Cantabrica
Balsamics		Copaiba		(Mountain)		Soldanella
Bambu Cane		Balsamica		(Rough)		Smilax
Bandages (the Application of) (the Doctrine of)		Arundo Tabaxifera		Birch Tree		Betula
Banila's		Deligatio		Birds		Aves
Barbel		Fascia		(Black)		Collyrion and Merula
Barberries		Vanilia		Foot		Ornithopodium
Barberry Bush		Barbus		Birth (After)		Secundinæ
Barbut		Berberis		Birthwort		Aristolochia
Bark and its Kinds (Coneffi) (Indian) (Peruvian)		Barbota		Bishops Weed		Ammi
Barley (Indian Caustic) (naked)		Cortex		Bismuth and its Preparations		Bismuthum
Barm		Coneffi		Bistort		Bistorta
Barrenwort		Cascarilla		Bite		Morsus
Basil		Quinquina		of a mad Dog		Hydrophobia
(Bush) and its Kinds (Cow) (Wild) (Great wild)		Critte and Hordeum		Bitter (Holy)		Hiera Picra
Basil Valentine		Cevadilla		(sweet)		Amara-Dulcis
Basilisk		Triticum Spica Hordæi		Bittern		Ardea Stellaris
Bat		Fermentum		Bittum		Preface, p. 9.
Baths		Epimedium		Black Disease		Melas
Baum and its Kinds (Molucca) (Turkey)		Basiticum		Tail		Melanurus
Bay (sweet flowering) (wild)		Ocymum		Bladder		Velica
Beach Tree		Lychnis		(urinary)		Renes
Bead Tree		Acinos		Blite and its Kinds		Blitum
Beans of the Ancients (Bengala) (Buck) (Egyptian) (Garden) (Horse) (St. Ignatius's) (Kidney) (Italian Kidney) (Stinking)		Clinopodium		Blood		Sanguis
Bear		Preface, p. 79.		Bloodwort		Lapathum folio acuto rubente
Bears Ears (yellow) Foot		Basiliscus		Blubber (Sea)		Urtica marina
Beaver		Vespertilio		Blushing		Enchymoma
Bed-Straw (Ladies) (red Ladies)		Balnea		Boam Tree (the white)		Aria
Bee-eater		Melissa		Boar		Porcus
Bees		Molucca		Boiling		Coctio
Wax		Moldavica		Bole its kinds and Preparations		Bolus
Beestings		Magnolia		Bone		Os
Beet and its Kinds		Tinus prior Clusii		binder		Osteocolla
Beetle (the common) (Oil) (the slow legg'd)		Fagus		Borax and its Preparations		Borax
Bell-flower (Syrian) (Coventry)		Azederach		Borage		Borago
		Behen album		Bottle (blue) and its kinds		Cyanus
		Excrecentia		Bower (Ladies)		Clematitis
		Menyanthes		(Virgins)		Ibid
		Faba Aegyptia		Bow-legg'd		Valgus
		Faba		Box-Thorn		Lycium
		Faba minor		Tree		Buxus
		Faba Sti. Ignatii		Boyl		Furunculus
		Phascolus		Brain		Cerebrum
		Ibid		Brakes (common)		Filix Fæmina
		Couhage		Bramble		Rubus
		Ursus		Bran		Furfur
		Auricula Ursi		Brank		Fagopyrum
		Helleborus Niger		Ursine		Acanthus
		Castor		Brazil Wood		Brasilia
		Gallium		Bras		Aurichalcum
		Ibid		Bread		Artos and Panis
		Merops		(Indian)		Yucca
		Apes		Bream		Scardula
		Cera		Breasts		Mammæ and Thorax
		Protogala		(Inflammation of the)		Ibid
		Beta		(turgid)		Gynecomastos
		Scarabœus Pilularis		Briar (the common)		Cynobatos
		Proscarabœus		Brick		Later
		Blatta		Brine		Muria
		Campanula				Bron-
		Viola marina				

I N D E X.

Bronchotomy	See <i>Anagallis</i>	Carrots (Caridy)	See <i>Myrrhis</i>
Brooklime	<i>Anagallis Aquatica</i>	(deadly)	<i>(ganicum)</i>
Broom	<i>Genista</i>	Cartilage	<i>Thapsia</i> sive <i>Turbitis</i> Gar-
(Butchers)	<i>Bruscas</i>	Caruncle	<i>Cartilago</i>
(Common)	<i>Cytiso-Genista</i>	Cashew Nut	<i>Caruncula</i>
Rape	<i>Orobanche</i>	Casoar	<i>Acajou</i>
(Spanish)	<i>Genista</i>	Caffebhomius	<i>Emeu</i>
(Syrian)	<i>Alhagi</i>	Cafferius	Preface, p. 95.
Tree	<i>Spartium</i>	<i>Cassia Lignea</i> Tree	Ibid.
Bruises	<i>Contufa</i>	Cassiny	<i>Cinnamomum</i>
Brush	<i>Scopula</i>	Cassio-Berry Bush	<i>Alaternus</i>
Brutus	Preface, p. 63.	Castration	Ibid.
Bryony and its Kinds	<i>Bryonia</i>	Casumunar	<i>Castratio</i>
Buck	<i>Dama</i>	Cat	<i>Casimumnaria</i>
(The Roe)	<i>Capreolus</i>	(Spanish)	<i>Catus</i>
(Stone)	<i>Ibex</i>	Cats-Tail	<i>Genetta</i>
Thorn, and its Prep.	<i>Rhamnus</i>	Catapalm	<i>Typha</i>
Wheat	<i>Fagopyrum</i>	Cataract	<i>Catapasma</i>
Buffal	<i>Bubalus</i>	Catarrh	<i>Cataracta</i> and <i>Amatoosis</i>
Bugs	<i>Cimex</i>	(in Children)	<i>Catarthus</i>
(Church)	<i>Millepedes</i>	Cathartics	<i>Infans</i>
Bugle	<i>Bugula</i>	Catheretics	<i>Cathartica</i>
Bugloss and its Kinds	<i>Buglossum</i>	Catheter	<i>Catharetica</i>
(Stone)	<i>Onosma</i>	Catmint	<i>Catheterismus</i>
(Vipers) and its Kinds	<i>Echium</i>	Catterpillar	<i>Cataria</i>
(Wall)	<i>Ibid.</i>	Cause	<i>Eruca</i>
Bull	<i>Bos</i>	Cautics	<i>Causa</i>
Finch	<i>Rubicilla</i>	Cauteries	<i>Caustica</i>
Fists	<i>Lycoperdon</i>	Cawl	Ibid.
Burbot	<i>Mustela</i>	Cedar	<i>Epiploon</i>
Burdock	<i>Bardana major</i>	of Libanus	<i>Cedrus</i>
(Woolly-headed)	<i>Arctium</i>	(Resin of the)	Ibid.
Burn-Cow	<i>Buprestis</i>	Wine	<i>Cedria</i>
Burns	<i>Ambusta</i>	Celandine	<i>Cedrinum Vinum</i>
Burnet, and its Kinds	<i>Pimpinella</i>	Cellular Membrane	<i>Chelidonium</i>
Saxifrage	<i>Tragofelinum</i>	Celsus	<i>Cellulosa Membrana</i>
Bur-reed (Branched)	<i>Sparganium</i>	Cement	Preface, p. 59.
Bush (Juniper)	<i>Juniperus</i>	Centaury	<i>Cementum</i>
Bustard	<i>Grigallus and Otis</i>	(Great)	<i>Centaurium minus</i>
Butter	<i>Butyrum</i>	Cephalics	<i>Centaurium majus</i>
Burr, and its Kinds	<i>Petasites</i>	Cerate	<i>Cephalica</i>
Butterfly	<i>Papilio</i>	Cerule	<i>Ceratum</i>
Butter-wort	<i>Pinguicula</i>	Chaffinch	<i>Cerufa</i>
Buzzard	<i>Buteo</i>	Chalazion	<i>Fringilla</i>
		Chalcedony	<i>Chalaza</i>
		Chalk	<i>Chalcedonius</i>
		Chamelæon (black)	<i>Creta</i>
		Chamois	<i>Carthamus</i>
		Chamomile, its Kinds & Prep.	<i>Ægagropila and Capra Alpina</i>
		Champignon	<i>Chamæmelum</i>
		Chancres	<i>Amanita</i>
		Chardon	<i>Lues Venera</i>
		Charlock	<i>Caætos</i>
		Chaste Tree	<i>Sinapi</i>
		Cheese	<i>Agnus Castus</i>
		Rening	<i>Caseus</i>
		Cherries	<i>Gallium</i>
		(Birds)	<i>Cerasus</i>
		(Black)	<i>Padus, under Cerasus</i>
		(Cornelian)	<i>Cerasus nigra</i>
		(Morello)	<i>Cornus</i>
		(Red)	<i>Cerasus acida nigricantia</i>
		(Rock)	<i>Cerasus rubra</i>
		(Winter)	<i>Mahaleb, under Cerasus</i>
		Chervil	<i>Alkekengi</i>
		Chesnut	<i>Chærophillum</i>
		(Horse) and its Kinds	<i>Castanea</i>
		(Scarlet flowering Horse)	<i>Hippocastanum</i>
		Chian Wine	<i>Pavia</i>
		Chiches, (red and black)	<i>Chium Vinum</i>
		(white)	<i>Cicer rubrum & nigrum</i>
		(wild)	<i>Cicer album</i>
		Chickweed	<i>Cicer sylvestre</i>
		(Berry-bearing)	<i>Alsine</i>
		(Mouse-Ear)	<i>Cacubulum</i>
		(Sea)	<i>Myosotis</i>
		Chictes	<i>Herniaria</i>
		Chilblane	<i>Dracunculi</i>
		Children (Diseases of)	<i>Pernio</i>
		China (Baftard)	<i>Infans</i>
		Root	<i>Senecio Asiaticus</i>
		(American)	<i>China</i>
		Chiron	<i>China Occidentalis</i>
		Chitterling (Sea)	Preface, p. 5.
		Chives	<i>Enterophyton</i>
		Chocolate	<i>Schœnopræsum, under Cepa</i>
		Cholagogues	<i>Cacao</i>
			<i>Cholagogæ</i>
			<i>Chopino</i>

I N D E X.

Chopine	See Chopino	Consumption	See Consumptio, Phtisis, and Ta-
Chough (Cornish)	Graculus	Dorsalis	hes Dorsalis
Christopher (Herb)	Christophoriana	Contrafissure	Contrafissura
Chronical	Chronicus	Contrayerva	Dorfinea
Chrysolite	Chrysolithus	Contusions	Contusa
Chyle	Chylus	Convulsion	Emprosthotonos, and Spas-
Chymistry	Chemia, and Preface, p. 79.	(febrile)	mus
Cicely (sweet)	Myrrhis	in Children	Pyretos
Cinnabar, its Kinds and Prep.	Cinnabaris	Convulsion as a Symptom of	Infans
Cinnamon	Cinnamomum	Wounds	Vulnus
Tree (the wild)	Canella alba	Coot	Fulica
(Winters)	Cortex Winteranus	Copper	Aes
Cinquefoil	Quinquefolium	Copperas (white)	Vitriolum album
Circe	Preface, p. 5.	Coral, its Kinds and Prepar.	Corallium and Gorgonias
Circulation (different Kinds of)	Circulatio	Tree (American)	Corallodendron
Circulatory Glafs	Circulatorium	Coralline (Sea)	Corallina
Circumcision	Circumcisio	Cord	Funis
Citron, and its Preparations	Citreum	(umbilical)	Funis umbilicalis
Citrul	Citrullus	Cordee	Chorde
Civet	Zibethum	Coriander	Coriandrum
Claret	Claretum	Cork Tree	Suber
Clarification	Clarificatio	Corns	Clavus
Clary, and its Kinds	Sclarea	(St. Peter's)	Briza
(AEthiopian)	AETHIOPIS	Cornel Tree	Schagri Cottani
(wild) and its Kinds	Horniinum	Cornelian	Carneolus Lapis
Clavicles	Claviculae	Corpulence	Obesitas
Claw (Hobgoblins)	Ostracites	Correction	Correctio
Clay	Argilla	Corrosives	Corrodentia
(Potters)	Ceramice	Costiveness in Children	Infans
(Tobacco-Pipe)	Cimolia alba	Costmary	Balsamita mas
Cleavers	Aparine	Cotton Bush	Bombax
Cleaving-Stone	Schistus	(Grass)	Linagrostis
Cleopatra	Preface, p. 50.	Cough	Tussis
Cloth	Pannus	(Chin)	Pertussis
Cloves	Caryophyllus	Counter-opening	Contra-Apertura
Clove Berry Tree	Ibid.	Poison	Contrayerva
July Flowers	Caryophyllus ruber	Cow (the Burn)	Buprestis
Clysters	Enema	(Sea)	Manati
Cnidian Berries	Cnidia Grana	Cowper	Preface, p. 95.
Coagulation	Coagulatio	Cowslips	Primula Veris
Coalescence	Coalescentia	(Great)	Ibid.
Coals	Carbo	Cow-weed	Chærophillum
(Cannal)	Amphelitis Terra	Crab, and its Kinds	Cancer
Coarctation	Coarctatio	(Tree)	Agriomela
Cobalt	Cadmia	Crafish	Astacus Fluvialis
Cochineal	Cochinilla	Crane	Grus
Cock	Gallina Domestica	Cranes Bill and its Kinds	Geranium
Cockle	Lychnis and Peplunculus	Creeper (the bearded)	Crupina
(Bastard)	Chama	Cresses, and their Kinds	Nasturtium
Cod-fish	Afellus	(Indian)	Acriviola
Coddy Moddy	Larus	(Meadow)	Cardamine
Cœliac Passion	Cœliaca Passio	(Sciatica)	Lepidium
Cœlius Aurelianus	Preface, p. 46, and p. 55.	(Swines)	Ambrosia
Cohobation	Cohob	(Turkey)	Lepidium
Coition	Venus	(Water)	Sisymbrium aquaticum
Coleworts	Brassica	(Winter)	Barbarea
(Sea)	Crambe	Crest	Crista
Colic	Colica	Cribration	Cribratio
(nervous)	Colica Pictonum	Cricket	Grillus
Colliflower	Brassica florida	(Baulm)	Cicada
Colliquation	Colliquatio	Crises	Crisis
Colocynth	Colocynthis	Critical Days	Ibid.
Colophony	Colophonia	Crocodile	Crocodilus
Coltsfoot	Tussilago	Croswort, and its Kinds	Cruciata
(Strange)	Cacalia	Crow-Berries	Empetrum
Columbines	Aquilegia	(the Carrion)	Cornix
Comb (Venus's)	Scandix	Fish	Coracinus
Combing the Head	Pectinatio	Foot	Geranium and Ranunculus
Comfrey	Symphytum	Crown Imperial, and its Kinds	Corona Imperialis
Compresles	Splenia and Plumacolus	Crucible	Crucibulum
Concentration	Concentratio	Crudity	Cruditas
Concretion	Concretio	Crystal	Crystallus
(Polyposc)	Polypus	(Rock)	Ibid.
Condensation	Condensatio	Crystallines	Crystalline
Condyle	Condylus	Crystallization	Crystallizatio
Cone	Conus	Cubeb	Cubebae
Coney	Cuniculus	Cuckow	Cuculus
Confection	Confectio	(Pint)	Arum
Conformation	Conformatio	Cucumber, and its Kinds	Cucumis
Congelation	Congelatio	(single-seeded)	Sicyoides
Congestion	Congestio	(wild)	Elaterium
Connexion	Endesia	Cucurbit	Cucurbita
Conquiflation	Conquiflatio	Cudweed (common)	Filago
Conserves	Conferva	(Golden)	Absinthium
Consistence	Consistentia	(Sea)	Gnaphalium
Confound (Sarracens)	Doria	Cumin	Cuminum
Constitution	Temperamentum		

F N D E X.

I N D E X.

Elephantis	See Preface, p. 51.	Fatness	See Obesitas
Elevation	Elevatio	Fawn	Dama
Elevator	Elevatorium	Febrifuges	Febrisuga
Elixivation	Elixiviatio	Feet (Bath for the)	Pediluvium
Elk	Alce	(many)	Scolopendra
Elm (common)	Ulmus	(Sea many)	Scolopendra marina
Elutriation	Elutriatio	Fennel	Foeniculum
Embrocation	Embregma	Flower, and its Kinds	Nigella
Emerald	Smaragdus	Giant	Fenila
Emery	Smyris	(Hogs)	Peucedanum
Emetics	Emetica and Vomitoria	(Sweet)	Foeniculum
Eminenagogues	Emmenagoga	(Water)	Myriophyllum
Emollients	Alterantia	(Wild)	Hippomarathrum
Empedocles	Preface, p. 7.	Fenugreek	Foenum Græcum
Empiric Sect	Ibid. p. 40, to 44.	Ferment	Fermentum
Emullion	Emulsio	Fermentation	Alcohol and Fermentatio
Emunctor	Emunctorium	Fern (common Male)	Filix
Endemial	Endemius	(Female)	Filix Fæmina and Thelypteris
Endive	Cichorium	(lesser-branched)	Blechnon
Entaglia	Entalium	Ferret	Viveria
Enucleation	Enucleatio	Fever	Confuse Febres, Continens
Epidemical	Epidemius	Fevers, and their Kinds	Febris, Continua Febris,
Epilepsy	Eclampsis and Epilepsia	(ardent)	Cymodes, Diurnus, Elo-
Epispaistics	Epispaistica	(burning)	des, Epacmaisticos, Epana-
Epithem	Epithema	(continual)	didontes Pureti, Epialos,
Epulotic Medicines	Epulotica	(depuratory)	Phricodes, and Tritæo-
Erasistratus	Pref. p. 35 to 38	(diary)	phyes
Erd Shrew	Mus Araneus	(erratic)	Pyretos
Errhines	Errhina	(hectic)	Ibid.
Eruption (febrile)	Pyretos	(intercurrent)	Causus
Eruption	Eruptio and Exanthemata	(intermittent)	Synochos and Pyretos
Eryngo, and its Kinds	Eryngium	(miliary)	Depuratoria Febris
Eschalots	Cepa Ascalonica	(petechial)	Diaria Febris and Ephemera
Essence	Essentia	(purple)	Planetes Pyretos
Essential	Essentialis	(quartan)	Erysipelas
Esseriph Essachali	Preface, p. 78.	(quotidian)	Heclica
Ettabarani	Ibid.	(Salubrity of)	Intercurrens Febris
Evacuation	Cenosis	(Scarlet)	Pyretos, Quinqua & Proteus
Evaporation	Evaporatio	(semitertian)	Miliaris Febris
Everlasting Flower	Amarantoides	(Stationary)	Petechialis Febris
Evil (Joint)	Pædarthrocace	(tertian)	Purpura
(King's)	Scrophula	Feverfew, and its Kinds	Quartana Febris
(Louly)	Phthiriatis	(Bastard)	Quotidiana Febris
Euphorbus	Preface, p. 63.	Fibres	Pyretos
Evulsion	Evulsio	Figs	Scarlatina Febris
Exaltation	Exaltatio	Fig-tree (Indian)	Semitertiana
Exasperation	Exasperatio	(wild)	Stationariae Febris
Excipient	Excipiens	Figwort	Tertiana Febris
Excrescence	Excrecentia	Filberts	Matricaria
Excretion	Excretio	Filth	Partheniastrum
Excusion	Excusio	Filtration	Fibra
Exercise	Exercitatio	Finckle	Ficus
Exhalation	Mephitis	Fingers	Ibid.
Expectoration	Expectorantia	Fire (St. Anthony's)	Caprificus
Expiration	Expiratio	(chymical) and its Kinds	Scrophularia
Exploration	Exploratio	Flaw	Avellana
Explosion	Explosio	Stone	Rhynos and Strigmentum
Expression	Expressio	Firr	Filtratio
Extenuation	Extenuatio	Fish (Camp)	Fœniculum
Extraëts	Extractum	(Cook)	Digitus and Pterygion
Extraction	Extractio	(Cuttle)	Erysipelas
Extravasated	Extravasatus	(Hound)	Ignis
Extraversio	Extraversio	(Kite)	Pattinaca marina
Extremities	Extremitates	(Monk)	Pyrites
Eye	Albugo, Ancyloblepharon, Consusio, Crystallinæ, Distortio, Echinophthalmia, Ecthliasis, Ectropium, Entorema, Encanthis, Encauma, Epiploon, Hypopyon, Hypospadismus, Iris, Ophthalmia, Ptilosis, Retina, Scirrhosis, Sclerophthalmia, Scrophula, Strabismus, Taraxis, Trachoma, and Trichiasis.	(Poison)	Abies
Eve, its Parts and Disorders	Oculus	(Purple)	Torpedo
Eye-bright	Euphrasia	(Rain-bow)	Merula
Ezarharagni	Preface, p. 78.	(Rock)	Sepia
		(Scorpion)	Galeus
		(Shell)	Milvus
		(Sucking)	Squatina
		(Tobacco-Pipe)	Pattinaca marina
		Fissure	Purpura
		(Contra)	Iulis
		Five-fingers	Gobius
		Flag (Corn)	Scorpius marinus
		(sweet)	Conchylia
		Flatulencies	Remora
		Flax	Aetus
		(purging)	Fissura

F

Fæce	Facies
Fainting	Deliquium
Falcon	Falco
Fat	Adeps and Pinguedo.

Fatness	See Obesitas
Fawn	Dama
Febrifuges	Febrisuga
Feet (Bath for the)	Pediluvium
(many)	Scolopendra
(Sea many)	Scolopendra marina
Fennel	Fœniculum
Flower, and its Kinds	Nigella
Giant	Fenila
(Hogs)	Peucedanum
(Sweet)	Fœniculum
(Water)	Myriophyllum
(Wild)	Hippomarathrum
Fenugreek	Fœnum Græcum
Ferment	Fermentum
Fermentation	Alcohol and Fermentatio
Fern (common Male)	Filix
(Female)	Filix Fæmina and Thelypteris
(lesser-branched)	Blechnon
Ferret	Viveria
Fever	Confuse Febres, Continens
Fevers, and their Kinds	Febris, Continua Febris,
(ardent)	Cymodes, Diurnus, Elo-
(burning)	des, Epacmaisticos, Epana-
(continual)	didontes Pureti, Epialos,
(depuratory)	Phricodes, and Tritæo-
(diary)	phyes
(erratic)	Pyretos
(hectic)	Ibid.
(intercurrent)	Causus
(intermittent)	Synochos and Pyretos
(miliary)	Depuratoria Febris
(petechial)	Diaria Febris and Ephemera
(purple)	Planetes Pyretos
(quartan)	Erysipelas
(quotidian)	Heclica
(Salubrity of)	Intercurrens Febris
(Scarlet)	Pyretos, Quinqua & Proteus
(semitertian)	Miliaris Febris
(Stationary)	Petechialis Febris
(tertian)	Purpura
Feverfew, and its Kinds	Quartana Febris
(Bastard)	Quotidiana Febris
Fibres	Pyretos
Figs	Scarlatina Febris
Fig-tree (Indian)	Semitertiana
(wild)	Stationariae Febris
Figwort	Tertiana Febris
Filberts	Matricaria
Filth	Partheniastrum
Filtration	Fibra
Finckle	Ficus
Fingers	Ibid.
Fire (St. Anthony's)	Caprificus
(chymical) and its Kinds	Scrophularia
Flaw	Avellana
Stone	Rhynos and Strigmentum
Firr	Filtratio
Fish (Camp)	Fœniculum
(Cook)	Digitus and Pterygion
(Cuttle)	Erysipelas
(Hound)	Ignis
(Kite)	Pattinaca marina
(Monk)	Pyrites
(Poison)	Abies
(Purple)	Torpedo
(Rain-bow)	Merula
(Rock)	Sepia
(Scorpion)	Galeus
(Shell)	Milvus
(Sucking)	Squatina
(Tobacco-Pipe)	Pattinaca marina
Fissure	Purpura
(Contra)	Iulis
Five-fingers	Gobius
Flag (Corn)	Scorpius marinus
(sweet)	Conchylia
Flatulencies	Remora
Flax	Aetus
(purging)	Fissura
	Contrafissura
	Quinquefolium
	Gladiolus
	Acorus
	Flatus
	Linum
	Linum Catharticum

INDEX.

Flax (Spurge).	See Thymelæa	Germination	Germinatio
(Toad)	Linaria	Gestation	Æora and Gestatio
Fleabane and its kinds	Conyza	Gesticulation	Gesticulatio
Fleawort	Psyllium	Gilly Flower	Leucoium
Flesh	Caro	(Clove)	Caryophyllus ruber.
Flies (Spanish) and their Preparations	Cantharides	Gilt Head	Aurata
Flint and its Preparations	Silex	Ginger	Zingiber
Flitter-Mouse	Vespertilio	Gladdon (stinking)	Xyris
Flix-Weed	Sisymbrium	Gladiole (Water)	Butomus
Flowers	Flores	Glands (Conglomerate)	Conglobata Glandula
Flower (Blood)	Hæmanthus	(Conglomerate)	Conglomerata Glandula
(Everlasting)	Amarantoides	(Lymphatic)	Lympha
Fence	Poinciana	(Parotid)	Parotis
Gentle	Amiantus	(Renal)	Renes
(Gilly)	Leucoium	(Thyroide)	Thyroidæ Glandulæ
(Passion)	Granadilla	Glaſs (Muscovy)	Specularis Lapis
(Side Saddle)	Sarracena	(Salt of)	Axungia Vitri
(Wall)	Leucoium	(Soap of)	Magnesia
Fluctuation	Fluctuatio	Glaucias	Preface, p. 44.
Fluellin (Female)	Linaria	Gliffon	Preface, p. 91.
Flux	Fluxus, Reduc, and Rhysis	Glow-Worm	Cicindela
Fluxes in Children	Infans	Goat	Caper
Fly	Musca	Goat's Beard and its Kinds	Tragopogon
(Stag)	Scarabœus Cornutus	Rue	Galega
Fomentation	Fomentatio	Gold and its Preparations	Aurum
Forceps	Volsella	Goldfinch	Carduelis
Fox	Vulpes	Golden Rod and its kinds	Virga aurea
Glove and its kinds	Digitalis	Goldylocks (German)	Corna aurea
(Sea)	Vulpecula	(shrubby) and its kinds	Ibid
Tail	Alopecuros	Goofander	Mergus
Fountain	Fons	Goose	Anser
Fracture	Fractura	Dung	Chenocarpus
Frankincense	Olibanum	Foot	Chenopodium
(Herb)	Laſerpitium	Grass	Aparine
Friction	Friſtio	Gor Cock	Attagen
Frier's Cowl	Arisarum	Gore	Tabum
Fritillary	Fritillaria	Gors	Genista Spartium
Frog-bit	Microleuconymphæa	Gourd	Cucurbita
(common)	Rana	Gout	Arthritis
Froth	Spuma	(Hip)	Sciatica
of the Sea	Halcyonium	(wandering)	Vareni
Fruit	Fructus	weed	Herba Gerardi under Angelica
Fuggerus (Sigismund)	Preface, p. 81.	Graaf (de)	Preface, p. 95.
Fulmination	Fulminatio	Grain (oily purging)	Sesamum
Fumigation	Fumigatio	Granate	Granatus
Furnitory and its kinds	Fumaria	Grape flower (Musk)	Bulbus Vomitorius
(American bulbous rooted)	Capnorches Americana	Grapes (Juice of unripe)	Omphacium
(climbing Bladder)	Cysticapnos	Grass and its kinds	Gramen
(Indian bulbous rooted)	Capnorches	(Bees)	Melischohorton
(podded)	Capnoides	(Canary)	Phalaris
Function	Functio	(Couch)	Agrostis
Furnace	Fornax	(Darnel)	Lolium
Furz	Genista-Spartium	(Egyptian Cock's Foot)	Neiem-el-saleb
Fusion	Fusio	(German Knot)	Knawel and Polygonum
Fustic Nut Tree	Terebinthus Indica Theophrasti	(Haver)	Aegilops Narbonensis
		of Parnassus	Parnassia
		(Quick)	Agrostis
		(Ray)	Lolium
		(Rue Whitlow)	Saxisraga
		(Vipers)	Scorzonera
		(Hungarian Vipers)	Scorzonera subcærulea
		Graſhopper	Locusta
		Grayling	Aſchia
		Green Sicknes	Chlorosis
		(Winter)	Pyrola
		Gripes in Children	Infans
		Gromwell and its kinds	Lithospermum
		Ground Ivy	Chamaelema
		Ground Pine and its kinds	Chamepitys
		(stinking)	Camphorata
		Groundſel	Senecio
		Grunder	Umbra
		Gudgeon	Gobius
		(Sea)	Ibid
		Gums	Gingivæ and Ulon
		(Abscess of the)	Parulis
		Gum and its Kinds	Gummi
		Ammoniac	Ammoniacum
		Anime	Anime
		Arabic	Arabicum Gummi
		Bdellium	Bdellium
		Caranna	Carranna
		Copal	Copal Gummi
		of Cyrene	Silphium
		Dragon	Tragacantha
		Elemi	Elemi Gummi
		Galbanum	Galbanum

Sagapenum

I N D E X.

Gum Sagapen	See <i>Sagapenum</i>	Honain	See <i>Præface, p. 77.</i>
Sandarach	<i>Sandaracha</i>	Honesty	<i>Bulbonach</i>
Sarcocol	<i>Sarcocolla</i>	Honewort	<i>Sium</i>
Succory	<i>Chondrilla altera</i>	Honey, its Kinds and Prepar.	<i>Mel</i>
Tragacanth	<i>Tragacantha</i>	of Mullein	<i>Tapetum</i>
Gunpowder	<i>Pyrius Pulvis</i>	Honeycomb	<i>Cerion</i>
Gymnastics	<i>Gymnaistica, Sphæristica, Strigil, and Umbratilis Pugna.</i>	Honey-stone	<i>Melitites</i>
H			
H abit	H abitus and H exis	Honey-suckle	<i>Caprifolium</i>
Hæmorrhage	<i>Hæmorrhagia</i>	(French)	<i>Hedysarum</i>
as a Symptom of	<i>Vulnus</i>	(upright)	<i>Chamæcerasus</i>
Wounds		Honey-wort	<i>Cerinthe</i>
Hair	<i>Capillus</i>	Hoof (sweet)	<i>Blatta Byzantia and Unguis Odoratus</i>
Hammer (Yellow)	<i>Galbula</i>		<i>Preface, p. 91.</i>
Hard Shrew	<i>Mus Araneus</i>	Hook	<i>Upupa</i>
Hare	<i>Lepus</i>	Hoopo	<i>Lupulus</i>
Ear	<i>Bupleurum</i>	Hops	<i>Stachys</i>
Foot	<i>Trifolium arvense humile</i>	Hore-hoand (base)	<i>Ballote</i>
Lips	<i>Labia Leporina</i>	(black)	<i>Lycopus</i>
(Sea)	<i>Lepus marinus</i>	(Water)	<i>Marrubium</i>
Hartshorn	<i>Cervus</i>	(white)	<i>Ostrya</i>
Harts Tongue	<i>Lingua Cervina</i>	Horn-Beam	<i>Crabro</i>
Hartwort of Candy	<i>Tordylium Narbonense minus</i>	Hornet	<i>Equus</i>
(common)	<i>Siler</i>	Horse	<i>Hippocampus, and Hippopotamus</i>
(French)	<i>Fœniculum tortuosum</i>	Horse-tail, and its Kinds	<i>Equisetum</i>
(Italian)	<i>Seseli Massiliense</i>	(Italian rushy)	<i>Juncaria</i>
(Shrub)	<i>Seseli Æthiopicum</i>	(lesser Sea)	<i>Ephedra</i>
Harvey (William)	<i>Preface, p. 88.</i>	(Shrub)	<i>Ibid.</i>
Haver Grass	<i>Ægilops Narbonensis</i>	Hound-fish	<i>Galeus</i>
Hawk Nut	<i>Bulbocastanum</i>	Hounds-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum</i>
(Sparrow)	<i>Accipiter</i>	Houseleek	<i>Aeizoon and Sedum</i>
Weed and its kinds	<i>Hieracium</i>	Hyacinth (Muk or Grape)	<i>Muscari</i>
(greater)	<i>Sonchus</i>	Hypochondriac Disorders	<i>Hypochondriacus Morbus</i>
Haw-Thorn	<i>Mespilus Apii folio</i>	Hyssop, and its Kinds	<i>Hyssopus</i>
Hay (Camels)	<i>Schoenanthus</i>	(Hedge)	<i>Digitalis minima</i>
Hazel	<i>Avellana</i>	Hysterics	<i>Hysterica</i>
Head	<i>Caput</i>		I
Ach	<i>Cephalalgia</i>	J acinth	<i>Hyacinthus</i>
Health	<i>Hygeia</i>	Jack in a Box	<i>Hernandia</i>
Heart and its Disorders	<i>Cor</i>	by the Hedge	<i>Alliaria</i>
Burn	<i>Cardialgia</i>	Jack-Daw	<i>Monedula</i>
in Children	<i>Infans</i>	Tree	<i>Jaca</i>
Hearts Ease	<i>Viola tricolor hortensis</i>	Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium</i>
Heat (febrile)	<i>Pyretos</i>	Jalap	<i>Jalapa</i>
Heath (Black berry'd)	<i>Empetrum</i>	Jasmine	<i>Jasminum</i>
(common)	<i>Erica</i>	Jasper	<i>Jaspis</i>
Hecate	<i>Preface, p. 5.</i>	Jaundice	<i>Icterus</i>
Hellebore (black)	<i>Helleborus niger</i>	Ibnu-el-Baitar	<i>Preface, p. 78.</i>
(white)	<i>Veratrum</i>	Saigh	<i>Ibid.</i>
Helmont	<i>Preface, p. 82 and 87.</i>	Thosail	<i>Ibid.</i>
Hemiplexy	<i>Hemiplegia</i>	Zohar	<i>Ibid.</i>
Hemlock	<i>Cicuta and Oenanthe</i>		<i>Preface, p. 10.</i>
(Bastard)	<i>Cicutaria</i>	Iccus	<i>Idiosyncrasia</i>
(lesser)	<i>Cicutaria minor</i>	Idiosyncrasie	<i>Zelotypia</i>
(Water)	<i>Phellandrium and Sium Eruca folio</i>	Jealousy	<i>Gelatina</i>
Hemp	<i>Cannabis</i>	Jelly	<i>Quinquina</i>
(Bastard)	<i>Connabina</i>	Jesuits Tree	<i>Gagates</i>
Hen	<i>Gallina Domestica</i>	Jet	<i>Auricula Judæ</i>
(Moor)	<i>Gallina Aquatica</i>	Jews Ear	<i>Judaicus Lapis</i>
(Water)	<i>Ibid.</i>	Stone	<i>Iliaca Passio</i>
Henweed (Guinea)	<i>Petiveria</i>	Iliac Passion	<i>Preface, p. 83.</i>
Heraclides Tarentinus	<i>Preface, p. 44.</i>	Illastrum	<i>Illutatio</i>
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Robert	<i>Geranium</i>	Impregnation	<i>Impregnatio</i>
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Heron	<i>Ardea</i>	Incrassating Medicines	<i>Alterantia</i>
Herophilus	<i>Preface, p. 38.</i>	Indication	<i>Indicatio</i>
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Hind	<i>Hinnulus</i>	Infibulation	<i>Infibulatio</i>
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Hippocrates's Era, Doctrine and Practice	<i>Preface, p. 10 to 33.</i>	Injection	<i>Injectio</i>
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(Sea Hedge)	<i>Porcus marinus</i>	Intemperance	<i>Intemperantia</i>
Hollandus (Isaac)	<i>Echinus</i>	Intemperature	<i>Dyscrasia</i>
Holly-hocks	<i>Preface, p. 79.</i>	Intestines	<i>Cælia, Duodenum, Dysentria, and Intestina</i>
Tree	<i>Malva Rosea</i>		<i>Preface, p. 77.</i>
Holme-Oak	<i>Agrifolium</i>	Joanna	<i>Coris</i>
Holy Wood	<i>Ægilops</i>	Johnswort (Bastard Saint)	<i>Pædarthroceas</i>
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One Blade	<i>Smilax</i>	(Hedge)	<i>Caucalis</i>
Onions	<i>Cepa</i>	(Macedonian)	<i>Apium</i>
(Barren)	<i>Cepa Ascalonica</i>	(Mountain)	<i>Apium Pyrenaicum and O-</i>
(Sea)	<i>Scilla</i>	Piert	<i>reoselinum</i>
Opal	<i>Opalus</i>	(Stone)	<i>Perceper</i>
(Bastard)	<i>Asteria Gemma</i>	(wild)	<i>Apium</i>
Ophite	<i>Ophites</i>		<i>Ibid</i>
Opiates	<i>Opiata</i>		<i>Pastinaca</i>
Opobalsam	<i>Opobalsamum</i>		<i>Sphondylium</i>
Oporinus (Joannes)	Preface, p. 81.		<i>Sium</i>
Orache and its kinds	<i>Atriplex</i>	Partridge and its kinds	<i>Berula</i>
Oranges	<i>Aurantia</i>		<i>Perdix</i>
of Malabar (Indian yellow)	<i>Carcapuli</i>	Pasque flower	<i>Pulsatilla</i>
Ore		Passion (Cardiac)	<i>Cardiaca Passio</i>
Oribasius	Minera	(Cœliac)	<i>Cœliaca Passio</i>
Origany of Crete	Preface, p. 75.	(Iliac)	<i>Iliaca Passio</i>
Orpiment	Origanum	(Stomachic)	<i>Stomachica Passio</i>
Orpine	Auripigmentum	Passion flower	<i>Granadilla</i>
(Base)	Anacampferos	Pea	<i>Pisum</i>
(Bastard)	Sedum Ceprea dictum	Everlasting	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Orris and its kinds	Telephioides	(Heart)	<i>Corindum</i>
Orſlips	Iris	(Wood or Heath)	<i>Orobus</i>
Ortolan	Primula Veris	Peach	<i>Perfica</i>
Oſcitaſion	Hortulanus	Peacock	<i>Pavo</i>
Oſmund Royal	Oſcitatior	Pear (Spanish)	<i>Persea</i>
	Oſmunda	Pearch	<i>Perca</i>
		Pearls	<i>Margarita</i>
		(Mother of)	<i>Mater Perlarum</i>
		in the Eye	<i>Albugo Oculorum</i>
		Pearlwort	<i>Alsine minima flore fugaci</i>
		Pectoral	<i>Pectoralis</i>
		Peyony and its kinds	<i>Paeonia</i>
		Pelias	<i>Preface, p. 5.</i>
		Pelican	<i>Onocratus and Pelcanus</i>
		Pellitory (Bastard)	<i>Ptarinica</i>
		of Spain	<i>Pyrethrum</i>
		of the Wall	<i>Parietaria</i>
		Penguin	<i>Karatas</i>
		Penny Royal and its kinds	<i>Pulegium</i>
		Pepper and its kinds	<i>Piper</i>
		(finn American long)	<i>Mecaxochitl,</i>
		(Guinea)	<i>Capſicum</i>
		(Jamaica)	<i>Pimenta under Caryophyllus,</i>
		(Wall)	<i>Sedum</i>
		(Water)	<i>Pefſcaria</i>
		Periods	<i>Periedus</i>
		Peripneumony	<i>Peripneumonia</i>
		Periwinkle and its kinds	<i>Pervinca</i>
		Perry	<i>Apites</i>
		Perspiration	<i>Perspiratio and Sudor</i>

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Rafis	See Preface, p. 77.	Ruptures and their different Hernia kinds
Raspberry Bush	Rubus Idæus	Rupture-wort
Rat	Mus major	Rush and its kinds
(Egyptian)	Ichneumon	Herniaria
Ratsbane (yellow)	Arsenicum flavum	Juncus
Rattle (yellow)	Alectorolophos	
(Snake)	Boicinina	
Raven	Corvus	S
Reading	Lectio	
Receptacle	Receptaculum	Saffron and its Preparations
Rectification	Rectificatio	(Bastard)
Recrement	Recrementum	(deadly)
Reduction	Reductio	(Meadow)
Reed and its kinds	Arundo	Sage
(Aromatic)	Calamus odoratus	of Bethlehem
(Indian)	Cannacorus	of Jerusalem
Refrigeratory	Refrigeratorium	(Spanish)
Regeneration	Palingenesia	of Virtue
Region	Regio	(Wood)
Registers	Registeres	(yellow)
Relapse	Recidiva	Sailing
Remedies how invented	Preface, p. 1.	Saintfoin
Remission	Endosis and Remissio	Salamander
Rennet	Coagulum	Salival Ducts
Renovation	Renovatio	Salivation and its kinds
Renunciation	Renunciatio	
Repellents	Stalica	Sallad (Corn)
Resin and its Preparations	Resina	Salmon
of the Cedar	Cedria	Salop
Respiration	Pneuma, Respiratio and Tho-	Salt its kinds and Preparations
	rax	Ammoniac
Rest Harrow	Anonis	of Glass
Restinction	Restinctio	(Neutral)
Refititution	Restitutio	Samphire
Resuscitation	Resuscitatio	Sanctorius
Retort	Retorta	Sand (Sea)
Revocation	Epanaclefis	Sanders and their kinds
Rhapsodic	Rhapsodicum	Sandiver
Rhenani (Joannes)	Preface, p. 85.	Sanicle
Rheumatism	Rheumatismus	(Bears Ear)
Rhubarb	Rhabarbarum	(Yorkshire)
(Monks)	Lapathum	Santorini
(Baftard Monks)	Ibid	Sapphire
Ribs	Thorax	Sarcocol
Rib-wort	Plantago	Sarcotis
Rice	Oryza	Sardonian Laughter
Rickets	Rachitis	Sattin
Riding	Equitatio	Saturation
Ridley	Preface, p. 95.	Satyrion and its kinds
Rie	Secale	Sauce all alone
Rieger (Christopher)	Preface, p. 99.	Savine
Rigidity	Strictura	(Berried)
Roach	Rutilus	Savory and its kinds
(Sea)	Rubellio	Saw-wort
Rocambole	Allium	Saxifrage and its kinds
Rocket and its kinds	Eruca	(Meadow)
(base)	Reseda	Scabious
(Corn)	Erucago	(Powers of)
Rod (German Golden)	Herba Vulneraria	Scallop
(Shepherds)	Dipsacus	Scammony
Roe-Buck	Capreolus	and its Preparations
Root (Brasilian)	Ipecacuanha	(Italian or French)
(Snake)	Serpentaria Virginiana	Scarification
Rose its kinds and Preparations	Rosa	Scink
Bay	Nerium	Scorpion
Campion	Lychnis Coronaria	Fish
(Dogs)	Cynosbatos	Scorpionwort
(Gelder)	Opulus	Scurf
(male Holly)	Cistus mas	Scurvy
(female Holly)	Cistus siemina	Graſs (Garden)
Rose (Rock)	Cistus, Convolvulus and Thy-	(Scottish)
Wood	mela Alpina	(Sea)
Rosewort	Aspalathus	Sea-Green (Water)
Rosemary its kinds and Prepa-	Rhodia Radix	Seal
rations	Rosmarinus	(Hermetic)
(Bohemian)	Cistus	(Solomon's)
(Poets)	Osyris	Sebesten
Rosin (black)	Colophonia	Seet
Ruby	Carbunculus	(Empiric)
Ruddle	Rubrica Fabrilis	(Pneumatic)
Rue	Ruta	Section (Cæsarean)
(Goats)	Galega	Secundines
(Meadow)	Thalictrum	Sedative Medicines
(wild)	Harmala	Seed
Ruff	Aspredo	(Mexico)
Rugine	Lenticularia	(Mosch)

[† K]

Selenites

I N D E X.

Selenite	See Selenites	Sopewort	See Lychnis
Seleri	Celery	Soranus	Preface, p. 55.
Self Heal	Prunella	Sorb Tree	<i>Crataegus folio laciniato</i>
Sena its kinds and Preparations	Senna	Sorrel	Acetosa
(Bastard) and its kinds	Colutea	(Wood)	Acetosella
(Scorpion)	Emerus	Southernwood	Abrotanum
(lesser Scorpion).	Ibid	Sow-Bread	Arthanita
Sensation	Sensio	Sparrow (House)	Pasfer
Senses (external)	Sensus externi	Sparrow-graſs and its kinds	Asparagus
(internal)	Sensus interni	Spasim	Spasmus
Senſific	Senſificus	Spear (Kings)	<i>Asphodelus verus luteus</i>
Senſitive Plant	Cacao	Spearwort	Ranunculus
Senſory (the common)	Sensorium	(Great)	Ibid
Separatory	Separatorium	Specifics	Specifica
Serapion	Preface, p. 40.	Speedwell (Germander)	Veronica
Serpent (Indian)	Cobra de Capelo	(male)	Ibid
(Sea)	Serpens marinus	Speltre	Speltrum
Seps	Seps	Sperma Ceti	Balaena
(Sloughs of a)	Exuviae	Spermatic	Spermaticos
Service Tree	Sorbus	Sphacelation	Sphacelus
(wild)	Crataegus	Spiders	Araneus and Tarantula
Seton	Setaceum	Spiderwort and its kinds	Ephemerum and Liliastrum
Setterwort	Helleborus niger	Spignel	Meum
Severinus	Preface, p. 83.	(Bastard)	Sefeli
Shad	Aloſa	Spikenard and its kinds	Nardus
Shadow Fish	Umbra	(Plowman's)	Baccharis
Shark (white)	Canis Carcharias	Spinache	Spinacia
Sheep	Ovis	Spindle Tree and its kinds	Euonymus
Shells	Concha	Spine	Spina
(Dog-like Tooth)	Dentalium	Spirits und their kinds	Spiritus
Shell-fish	Conchylia	(Animal)	Ibid
Shepherds Needle	Scandix	of Wine	Alcohol
Purſe	Bursa Pastoris	Spiffaments	Stymmata
Rod	Dipsacus	Spit	Phthisis and Sputum
Shield	Scutum	Spittle	Saliva
Shirt	Indusium	Spleen	Lien
Shoarfish	Silurus	Spleenwort	Asplenium
Shrimp	Squilla	(rough)	<i>Polypodium angustifolium</i>
Shrub (Ladaniferous)	Cistus Ladanifera	Spoon	Cochlear
Sialagogues	Sialagoga	Sporadic Diseases	Sporades
Sickness (Falling)	Epilepsia	Spots	Macula
(Green)	Chlorosis	Sprain	Stremma
(Sweating)	Sudor Anglicus	Springs (warm)	Thermæ
Sigismund (Fuggerus)	Preface, p. 81.	Sponge	Spongia
Sigmoidal	Sigmoides	(Bastard)	Alcyonium
Silk	Bombyx	Spurge and its kinds	Tithymalus
Worm	Ibid	Flax	Thymelæa
Silver and its Preparations	Argentum	Laurel	Ibid
(Marcasite of)	Bismuthum	Olive	Ibid
Tree	Conocarpodendron	(round knobbed rooted)	Apios
Simſon	Senecio	(Sea Heath)	Empetrum
Sinapisin	Sinapisinus	Surrey	Alſine
Skin	Cutis and Pellis	Squash	Melopepo
Skirts	Sifarum	Squills their kinds and Prepa-	Scilla
(Syrian)	Tordylium Orientale	rations	
Skull	Cranium	Squinancy-wort	Rubia Synanchica
Slates	Ardesia	Squinting	Strabismus
(Irish)	Tegula Hybernica	Staff-Tree	Alaternus
Sleep	Somnus	Stag	Cervus
Sloe-Tree	Prunus	Star of Bethlehem	Ornithogalum
Worm	Cæcilia	Fish	Stella marina
Smallage	Apium	Gazer	Callionymus and Uranoscopus
Smalt	Smaltum	Starch	Amylum
Smaragd	Smaragdus	Starling	Sturnus
Smelling	Olfactus	Starwort (Bastard)	Asteroides
Smelt	Eperlanus	(Golden)	Aster Atticus
Snails	Cochlea	(Sea)	Tripolium
Snake	Anguis	(Yellow)	Asteriscus
(Rattle)	Boicininga	Staves-acre	Delphinium
Root	Serpentaria Virginiana	Steel	Chalybs and Mars
(Seneca Rattle)	Ibid	Steno	Preface, p. 95.
Weed	Aſarum Virginianum	Sternutation	Sternutatio
(Virginian)	Serpentaria Virginiana	Sternutatories	Errhina and Sternutatorium
Wood	Colubrinum Lignum	Stimulating	Stimulans
Snap Dragon	Antirrhinum	Stichwort	Alſine
Sneezing	Sternutatio	Stockfish	Salpa
Sneezewort	Ptarmica	Stomach	Cœlia, Stomachica and Ven-
Snipe	Gallinago	Stomach Passion	triculus
Snoring	Renchos and Stertor	Stomachics	Stomachica
Snow	Nix	Stone [a Disorder]	Ibid
Soap	Sapo	Stone	Calculus
Berries	Arbor Saponaria	(Arabian)	Lapis
Soleſhiſt	Solea	(Armenian)	Arabicus Lapis
Solomon	Preface, p. 6.	(Aſian)	Armenus Lapis
Solvent	Menſtruum	(Azure)	Aſius Lapis
Solution and its kinds,	Solutio	(Blood)	Lapis Lazuli
Soot	Fuligo		Hæmatites

I N D E X.

Stone (Celestial)	See Vitriolum	Swimming	See Natatio
(cleaving)	Schiftus	Swine (wild)	Aper
(Dog)	Orchis	Swooning	Syncope
(Eagle)	Ætites	Sycomore Tree (the Cyprian)	Ficus
(Fire)	Pyrites	(the Egyptian)	Sycomorus
(Goats)	Orchis	Sylvius de la Boe	Preface, p. 87.
(Green)	Praesius and Thyites Lapis	Sympathy (Powder of)	Sympatheticus
(Honey)	Melitites	Symptom	Symptoma
(Jews)	Judaicus Lapis	Syncritics	Syncritica
(Lime)	Calcarius Lapis	Syrups, and their Kinds	Syrupus
(Load)	Magnes		
(white Load)	Ibid.		
(Marking)	Rubrica Fabrilis		
(white Marking)	Morochthus		
(Medicinal)	Medicamentosus Lapis		
(Memphis)	Memphites		
(Mill)	Molaris Lapis		
(Nephritic)	Nephriticus Lapis		
(Onyx)	Onyx		
(Perigord)	Petracorius Lapis		
(Phrygian)	Phrygius Lapis		
(Pumice)	Pumex		
(Samian)	Samius Lapis		
(Sardian)	Sardonyx		
(Small Pox)	Lapis Variolæ		
(Spleen)	Ophites		
(Spunge)	Spongia Lapis		
(Star)	Astroites and Corallium		
(Thracian)	Thracius Lapis		
(Toad)	Lupus marinus		
(Unicorn)	Unicornu fossile		
(Warming)	Thermolithus		
Stone-Gluer	Lithocolla		
Stools	Dejectio		
Storax Tree	Styrax		
Stork	Ciconia		
Strangulation	Strangulatio		
Strangury	Stranguria		
Stratification	Stratificatio		
Strawberries	Fragaria		
(barren)	Fragaria Sterilis		
Strawberry Bay	Adrachne		
Tree	Arbutus		
Stricture	Strictura		
Stringments	Stringmentum		
String (Navcl.)	Funiculus umbilicalis		
Stupe	Stuppa		
Suppœfaction	Eplexis		
Stupidity	Morosis		
Surgeon	Sturio		
Styptics, and their Kinds	Styptica		
Sublimation	Sublimatio		
Subserviency	Servitus		
Succory	Chondrilla		
(Bastard)	Catanance		
(Garden)	Cichoreum		
(Gum)	Chondrilla altera		
(Wart)	Zacintha		
(wild)	Cichoreum		
Sudorifics	Sudorifica		
Suet	Sebum		
Suffumigation	Suffimentum		
Sugar, and its Kinds	Sacchar		
Sugillation	Suggillatio		
Sultan (sweet) and its Kinds	Amberbobi and Cyanus		
Sumach, and its Kinds	Rhus		
(Myrtle, leaved)	Coriaria		
(Venice, and red)	Cotinus		
Sun	Sol		
Burning	Ephelis		
Flower, and its Kinds	Corona Solis		
Supper	Cœna		
Suppression	Suppresso		
(Fire of)	Suppressionis Ignis		
Suppository	Suppositorium		
Suppuration	Suppuratio		
Surgery	Chirurgia		
Suture	Sutura		
Swallow	Hirundo		
(Indian)	Ibid.		
Swallow-wort	Asclepias		
Swammerdam	Preface, p. 95.		
Swan	Cygnus		
Sweat	Epidrosis and Sudor		
(Febrile)	Pyretos		
Sweating Sickness	Sudor Anglicus, and Preface,		
	p. 80.		
Swift	Apes		
		Swimming	See Natatio
		Swine (wild)	Aper
		Swooning	Syncope
		Sycomore Tree (the Cyprian)	Ficus
		(the Egyptian)	Sycomorus
		Sylvius de la Boe	Preface, p. 87.
		Sympathy (Powder of)	Sympatheticus
		Symptom	Symptoma
		Syncritics	Syncritica
		Syrups, and their Kinds	Syrupus

T

T'Acamahac Tree	Tacamahaca
Tachenius (Otho)	Preface, p. 87.
Tail	Cauda
Talc	Talcum
Tamarinds	Tamarindi
Tamarisk	Tamariscus
(German)	Ibid.
Tansy	Tanacetum
(wild)	Penaphylloides
Tar	Pix liquida
(Barbadoes)	Pistelæum Indicum
Tare (common)	Vicia
(Strangle)	Aracus
(white)	Vicia
Tarentinus (Heraclides)	Preface, p. 44.
Tarragon	Draco-Herba
Tarras	Alabastrum
Tartar, and its Preparations	Tartarum
Taste	Gustus
Tea	Thea
Tears	Dacyron
Tear's (Job's)	Lachryma Jobi
Teasel (manur'd)	Dipsacus
(wild)	Ibid.
Teeth, and their Disorders	Dens
(Grinding of the)	Stridor Dentium
Temperament	Temperamentum
Tempering Medicines	Temperantia
Tench	Tinca
Tendon	Tendo
Tents	Turundæ
Terrible (Herb)	Alypum
Test	Cupella
Testicles	Testiculi
Texture	Textura
Thea (Mexico)	Botrys Mexicana
Themifon	Preface, p. 51.
Theodorus Priscianus	Ibid. p. 58.
Thessalus	Ibid. p. 53.
Thirst	Sitis
(Febrile)	Pyretos
Thistle (Arabian)	Spina Arabica
(St. Barnaby's)	Calcitrapa
(Carline) and its Kinds	Carlina
(Cotton)	Acanthium, under Carduuæ
(Creeping Way)	Carduuæ Haemorrhoidalis
(Distaff)	Atractylis
(Fish)	Acarina, under Carduuæ
(Globe) and its Kinds	Echinopus
(little Globe)	Ritro
(Golden)	Scolymus
(Holy)	Cnicus sylvestris
(Lady's)	Carduuæ Mariana
(Melancholy)	Cirsium
(Pine)	Cnicus
(Purging)	Glaucium
(Sow)	Sonchus
(Smooth Sow)	Ibid.
(Star)	Calcitrapa
(Theophrastus's)	Acanthus, under Carduuæ
upon Thistle	Carduuæ caule criso
(Torch)	Cercus
(woolly headed)	Carduuæ Erioccephalus
Thograi	Preface, p. 78.
Thorn Apple	Stramonium
(Black)	Prunus sylvestris
(Box)	Lycium
(Buck)	Khamnus
(Christ's)	Palurus
(Egyptian)	Acacia
(Evergreen)	Mespilus
(Goats)	Tragacantha
(Haw)	Mespilus Aquifolio
(Purging)	Hippophaæ

(Rain)

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Thorn (R am) (Swallow) (white)	See Rhamnus Rhamnoides	Tumor (Scrophulous) (Strumous)	See Scrophula Ibid.
Thornback	Mespilus	Tunny-fish	Thunnus
Thorow Wax	Raia	Turbith (French)	Seseli
Throatwort (American)	Perfoliata	Turbot	Rhombus
Thrush	Campanula	Turks Cap	Lilium
Thrush [a Bird]	Cardinalis Flos	Turkey	Meleagris
Thunder	Aphtha	Turmeric	Curcuma
Bolts	Turdus	Turnep	Rapa
Stones	Tonitru	(black)	Leontopetalon
Thyme, and its Kinds (Lemon)	Belemnites	(red)	Chrysogonium
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Tiger	Thymus	Turpentine	Terebinthus
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Toad	Jupiter		
Tobacco, its Kinds and Pre- parations	Bismuthum		
Pipe Fish	Tinctura		
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Tortoise, and its Kinds	Lingua Cervina	Vecius Valens	Vitulus,
Touch	Scrophula and Tonsillæ	Vehicle	Preface, p. 53.
me not	Dentaria and Squamaria	Veins	Vehiculum
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Transfusion	Emphraetica	Verdigrife	Phlebotomia
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(Pile)	Menyanthes	(wild)	Astragaloides
(Shrub)	Lotus	Vetchling (yellow)	Aracus
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		(—) in Children	Infans
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		Vulture	Vultur

I N D E X.

W

W Adt Wagtail (Water)
 Wake Robin
 Wall-Flower
 Walnut Tree
 Warts
 Watching (Febrile)
 Water its kinds and Preparations (Buxton) (Mineral)
 Wax (Bees) (Ear)
 Wayfaring Tree
 Weariness
 Weasel
 Weaver
 Weed (Bishops) (Cotton) (Dyers) (Gout) (Green) (Hawk) and its kinds (Knap) (Tincars) (Virginian Snake)
 Weevil
 Wen
 Whale (Parasitity)
 Wharton
 Wheat and its kinds (Buck) (Cow) (Indian) (Spelt)
 Whelk
 Whetstone
 Whey
 Whites
 Whiting
 Whitloe
 Whortles (Spanish) (white)
 Widow Wail
 Williams (Sweet)
 Willis
 Willow and its kinds Herb (hooded) (spiked) (yellow) (spiked)
 Wind (Etesian)
 Wine and its kinds (Chian) (Hippocratic) (Malmsey) (Mandrake) of Pitch (Spirits of)

See *Plumbum nigrum* under *Creta*
Motacilla
Arum
Leucoium
Nux Juglans
Verruca
Somnus and Vigiliae
Pyretos
Aqua
Buxton
Acidulæ
Cera
Cerumen
Viburnum
Copos
Mustela
Draco marinus
Ammi
Gnaphalium
Genista and Luteola
Angelica
Genista
Hieracium
Jacea
Trioosteospermum
Serpentaria Virginiana
Curculio
Nævus
Balaena
Ibid.
Preface, p. 95.
Triticum
Fagopyrum
Melampyrum
Mays
Zea
Buccinum
Cos
Serum
Fluor albus
Oniscus
Paronychia
Uva Ursi
Mespilus rotundiore folio
Chamælea
Caryophyllus Barbatus.
Preface, p. 92.
Salix
Cassida
Salicaria
Lysimachia
Spiræa
Ventus
Etefæ
Œnus and Vinum
Chium Vinum
Claretum
Malvasia
Mandragorites
Pissites
Alcohol

<i>Winslow</i>	<i>Winter Green</i>	<i>See Preface, p. 95.</i>
<i>Witwall</i>	<i>Woad</i>	<i>Hyems</i>
<i>Wodum</i>	<i>Wolfs Banc</i>	<i>Pyrola</i>
<i>Womb</i>	(Falling down of the)	<i>Galbula</i>
<i>Wood</i>	(Black)	<i>Isatis</i>
	(Brafil)	<i>Preface, p. 9.</i>
	(Calambac)	<i>Aconitum</i>
	(Fustic)	<i>Uterus</i>
	(Holy)	<i>Vagina</i>
	(letter'd)	<i>Lignum</i>
	(Log)	<i>Ebenus</i>
	(Nephritic)	<i>Brasilia</i>
	(Peck)	<i>Agallochum</i>
	(Red)	<i>Lignum flavum</i>
	(Rofc)	<i>Guaiacum</i>
	(Santa Lucia)	<i>Lignum litteratum</i>
	(Snake)	<i>Lignum Campescanum</i>
	<i>Woodbind</i>	<i>Balanus Myrepisca</i>
	<i>Wood-Eater</i>	<i>Guaiacum</i>
	<i>Wood Pecker</i>	<i>Lignum rubrum</i>
	<i>Woodroof</i>	<i>Aspalathus</i>
	<i>Wool</i>	<i>San Lucianum Lignum</i>
	<i>Worms</i>	<i>Colubrinum Lignum</i>
	(blind)	<i>Caprifolium</i>
	(Earth)	<i>Teredo</i>
	(Gally)	<i>Picus Martinis</i>
	(Glow)	<i>Asperula</i>
	(Guinea)	<i>Lana</i>
	(May)	<i>Solium and Vermes</i>
	(Sloe)	<i>Cæcilia</i>
	<i>Wormseed</i>	<i>Luminicus Terrestris</i>
	(white)	<i>Iulis</i>
	<i>Wormwood</i>	<i>Cicindela</i>
	<i>Wounds</i>	<i>Dracunculi</i>
	(contus'd)	<i>Cantarelli</i>
	of the Heart	<i>Cæcilia</i>
	<i>Woundwort (Doria's)</i>	<i>Absinthium</i>
	<i>Wrack (common Sea)</i>	<i>Corallina</i>
	(Purple Sea)	<i>Absinthium</i>
	<i>Wrack Gras</i>	<i>Sutura and Vulnus</i>
	<i>Wrass</i>	<i>Contusa</i>
	<i>Wren</i>	<i>Cor</i>
	<i>Wrinkle</i>	<i>Doria</i>
	<i>Wrong Heir</i>	<i>Fucus</i>
		<i>Ibid.</i>
		<i>Alga</i>
		<i>Turdus</i>
		<i>Pasler Troglodytes</i>
		<i>Ruga</i>
		<i>Cancellus</i>

Y

Y Arrow and its kinds
 Yawning
 Year (Climacteric)
 Yeit

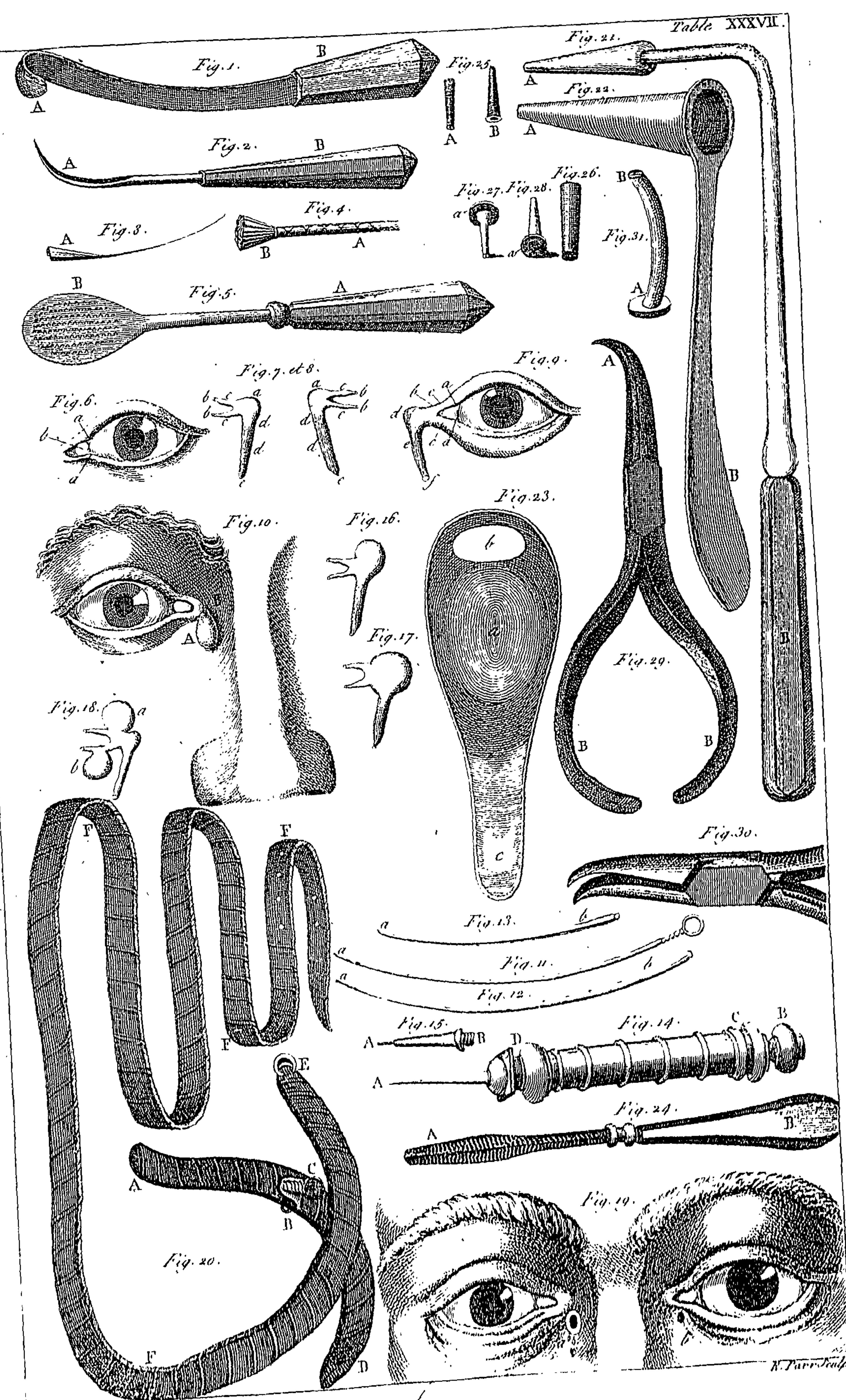
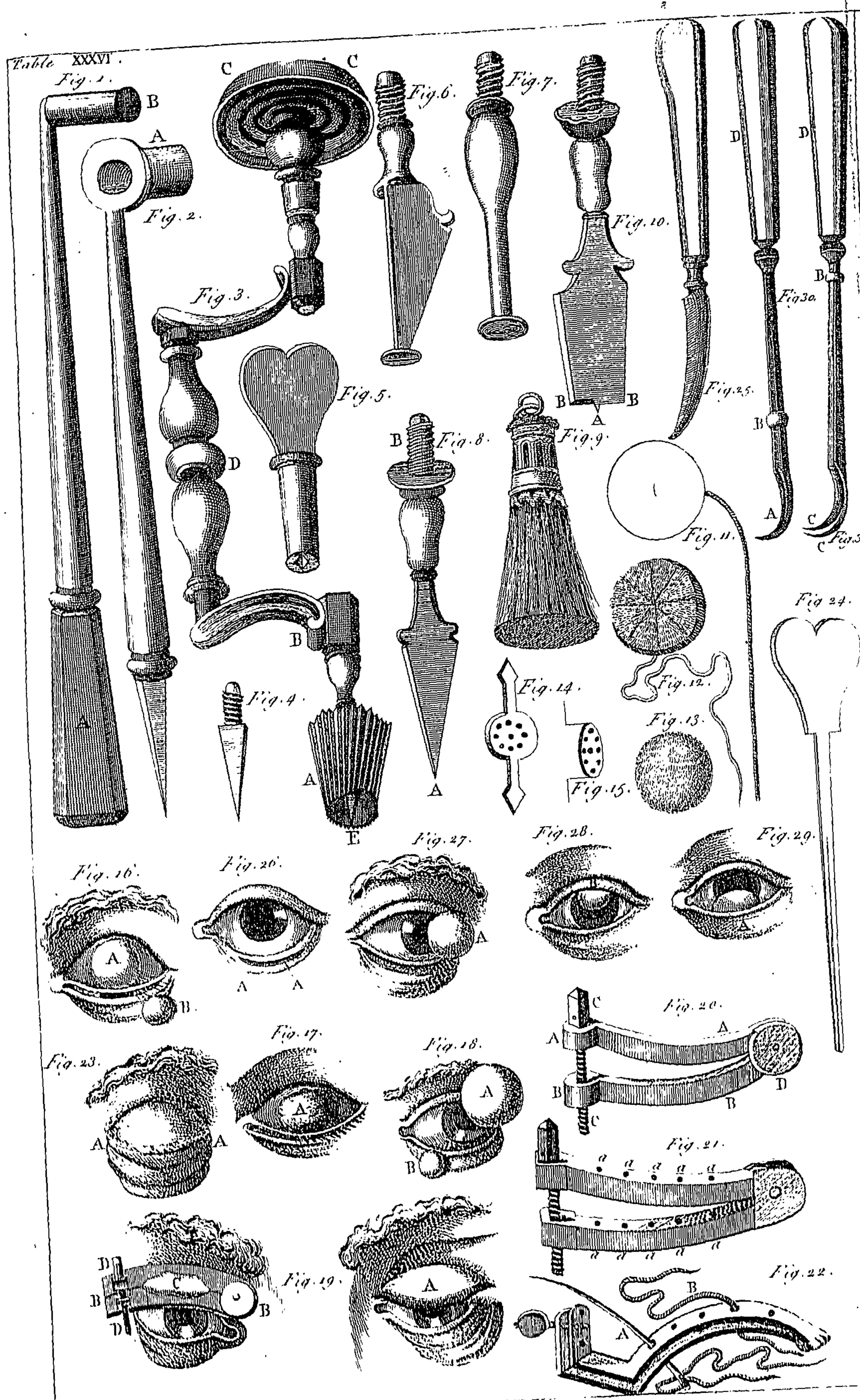
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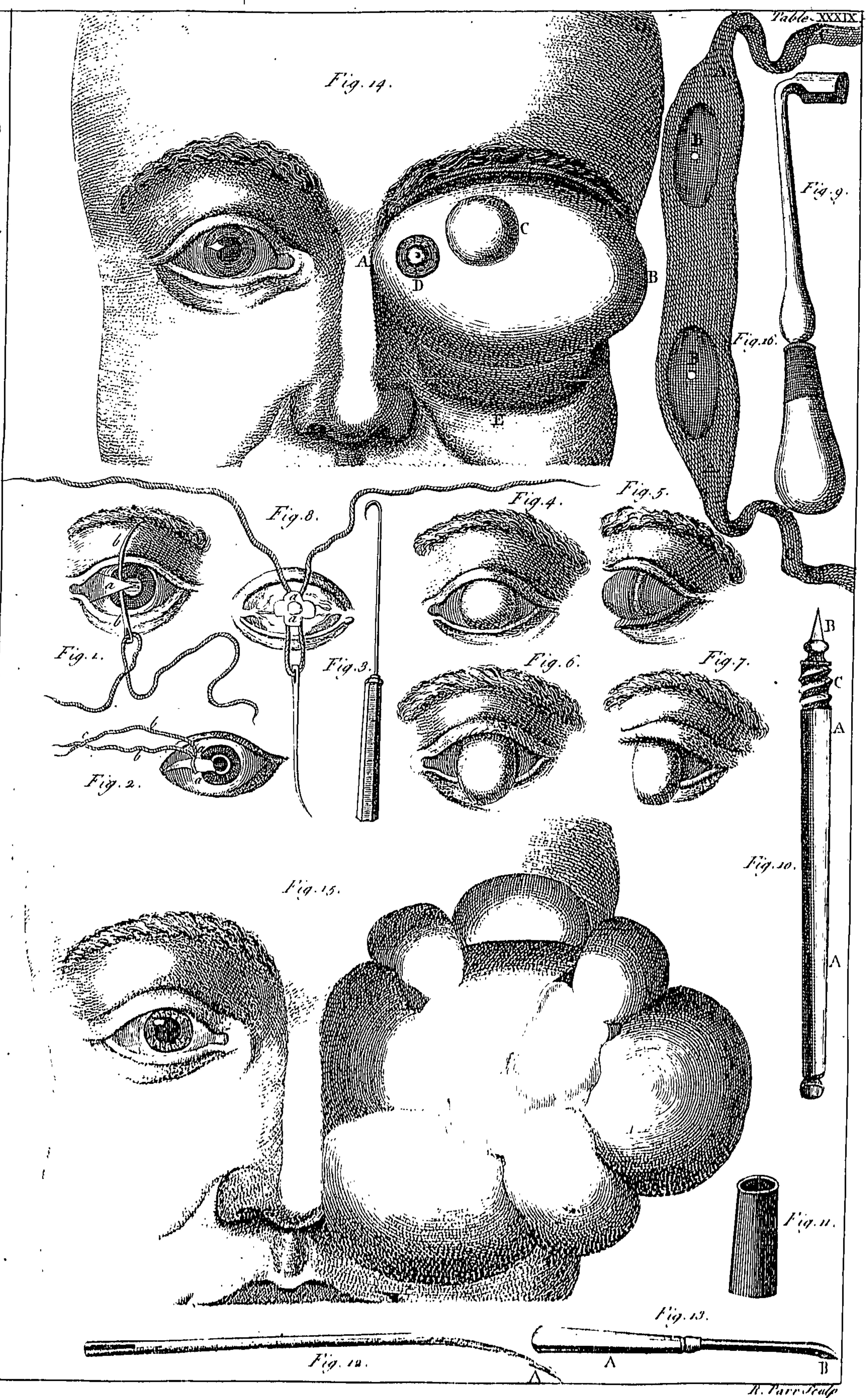
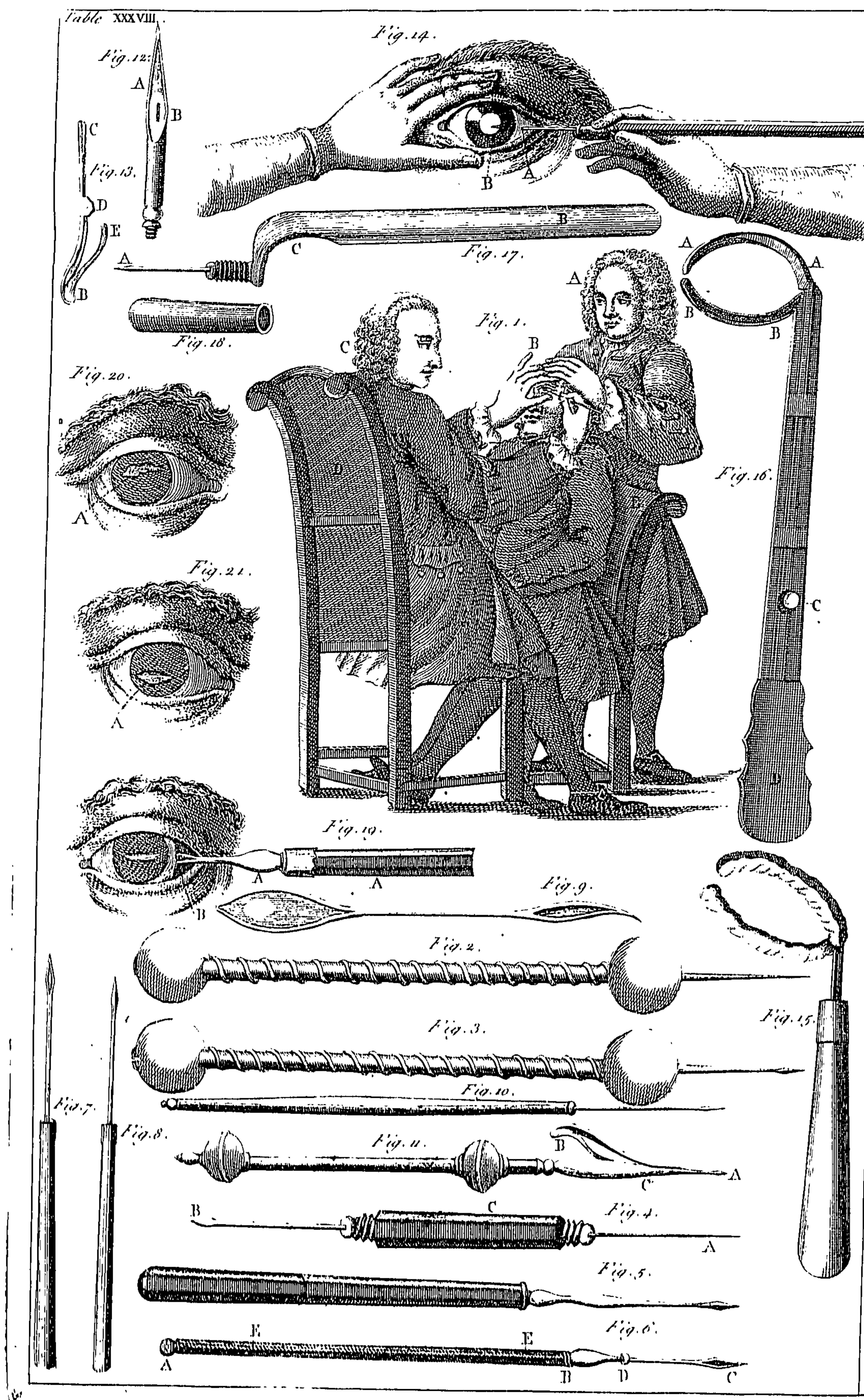
<i>Zamolxis</i>	<i>Preface, p. 7.</i>
<i>Zedoary</i>	<i>Zedoaria</i>
<i>Zerumbet</i>	<i>Zerumbet</i>
<i>Zinch</i>	<i>Zinchum</i>


F I N I S.

DIRECTIONS for the BINDER.

All the PLATES to 35 inclusive, are to be placed at the End of the First Volume, and the rest at the End of the Third Volume.







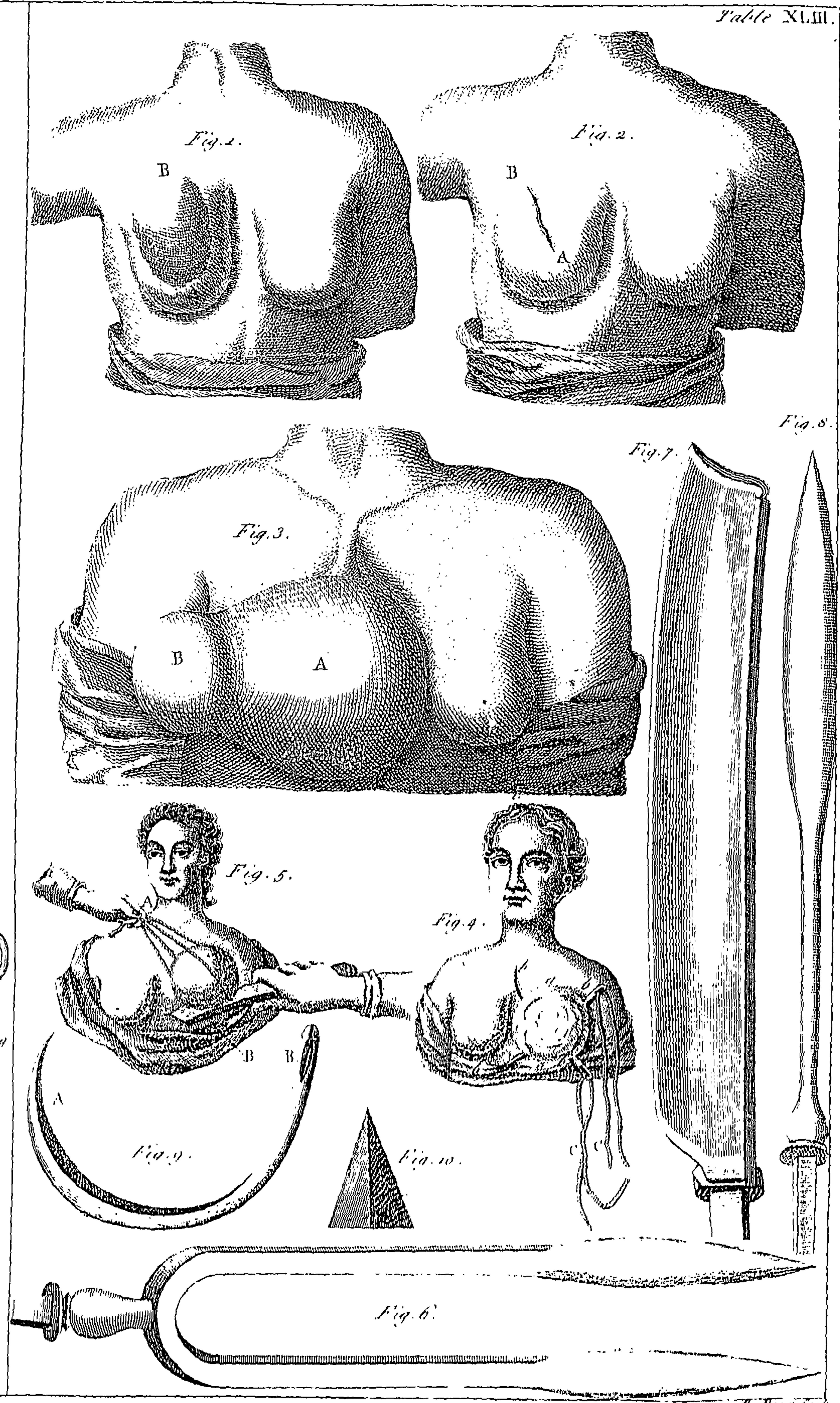
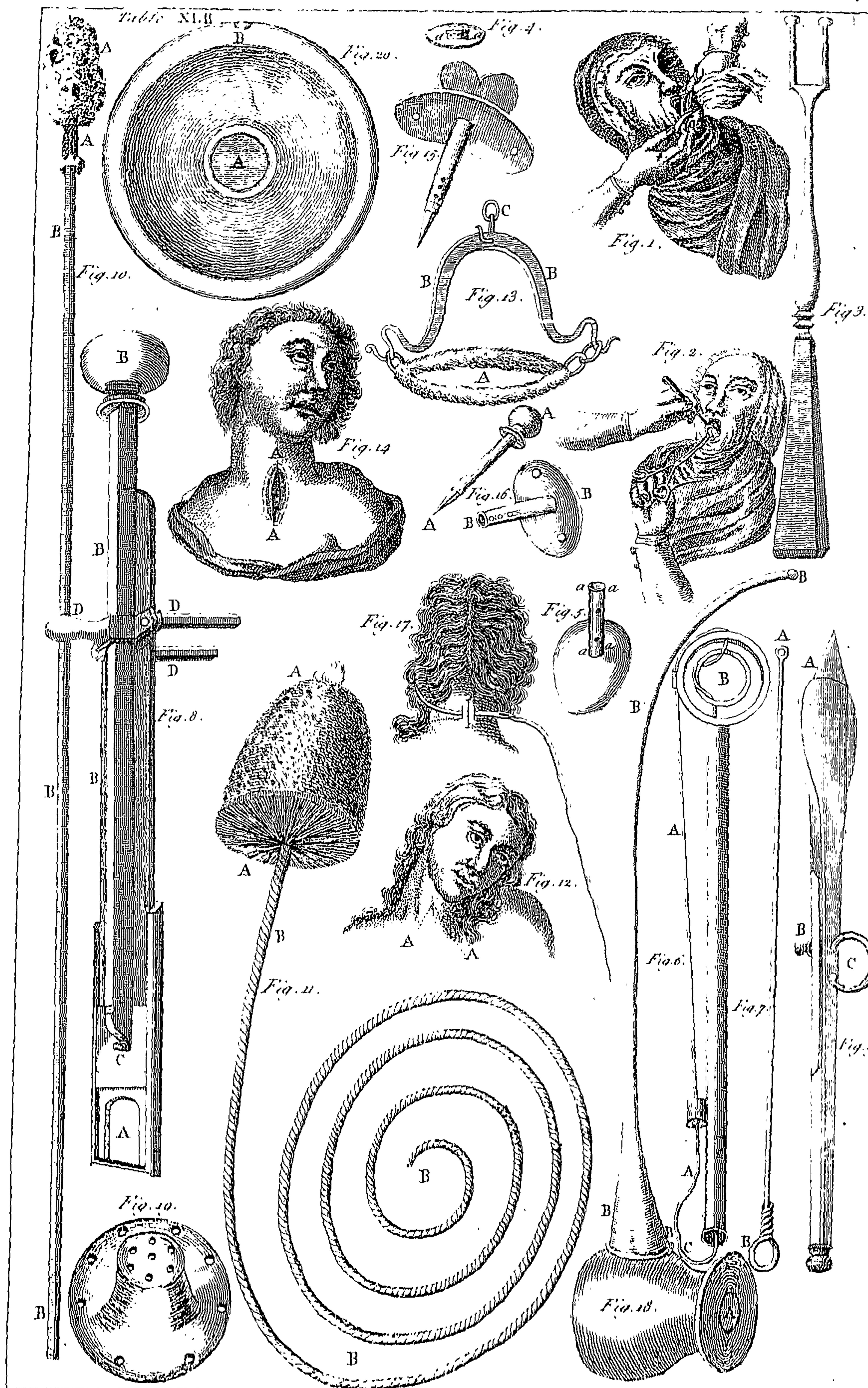


Table XLIV.

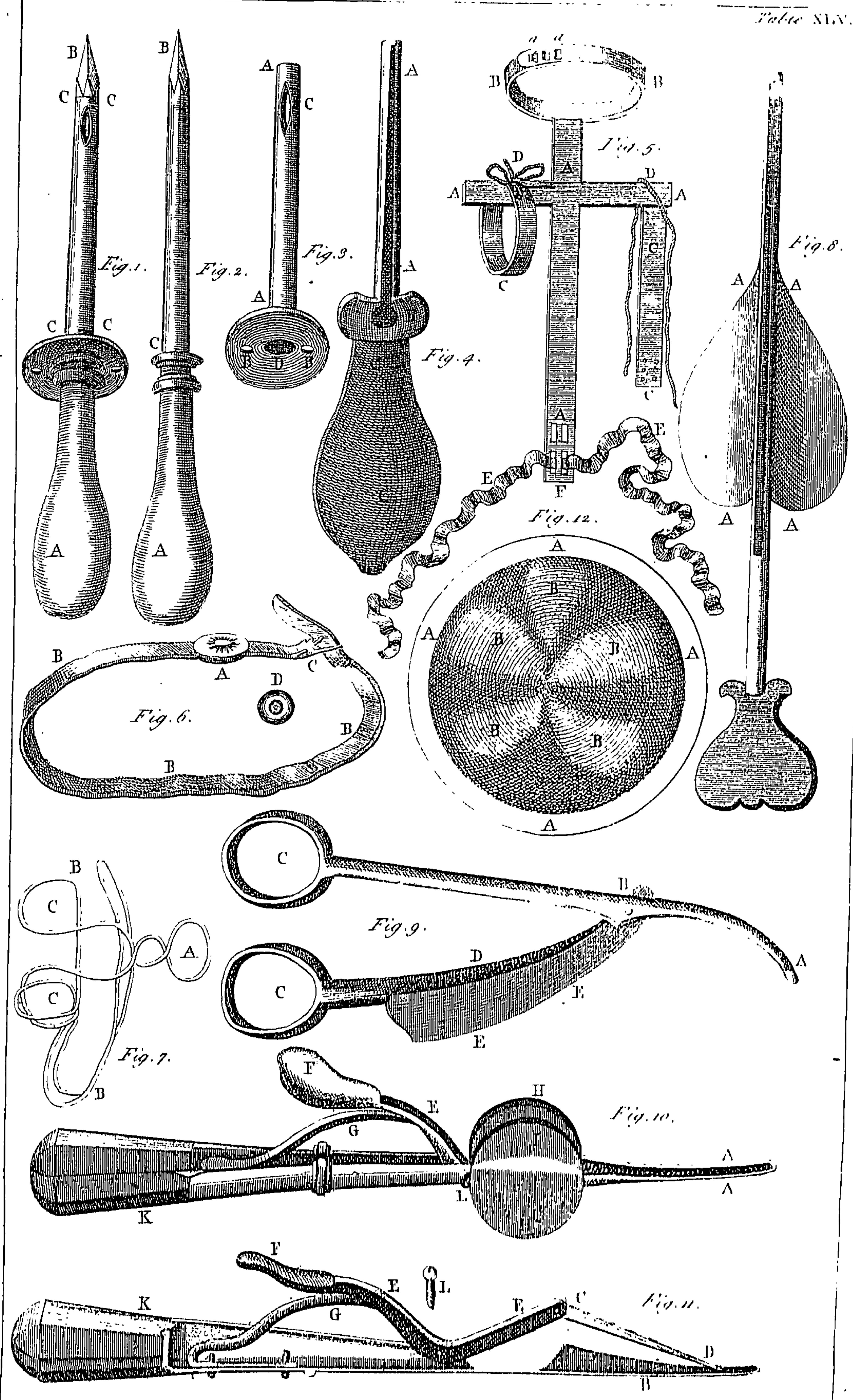
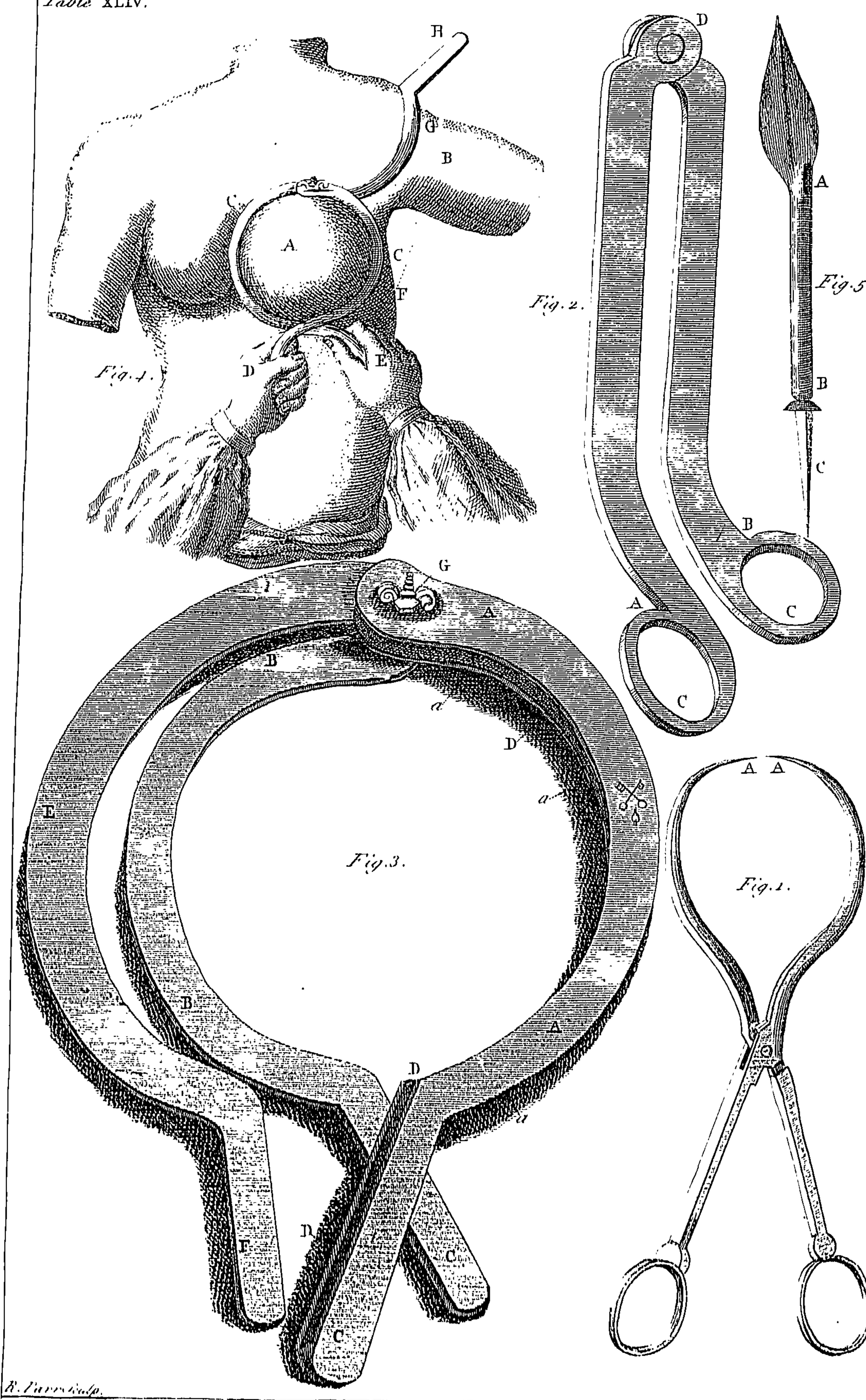
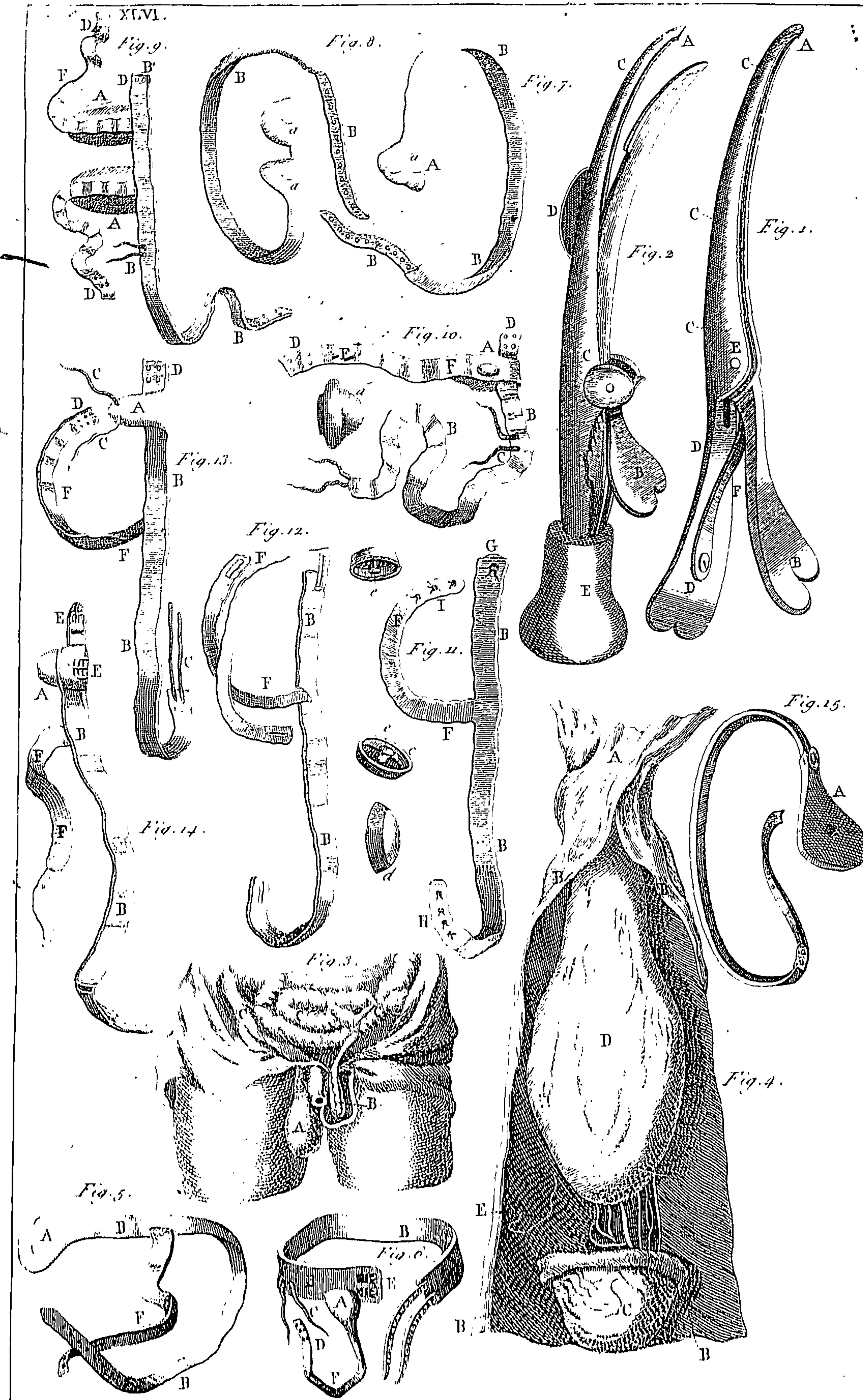
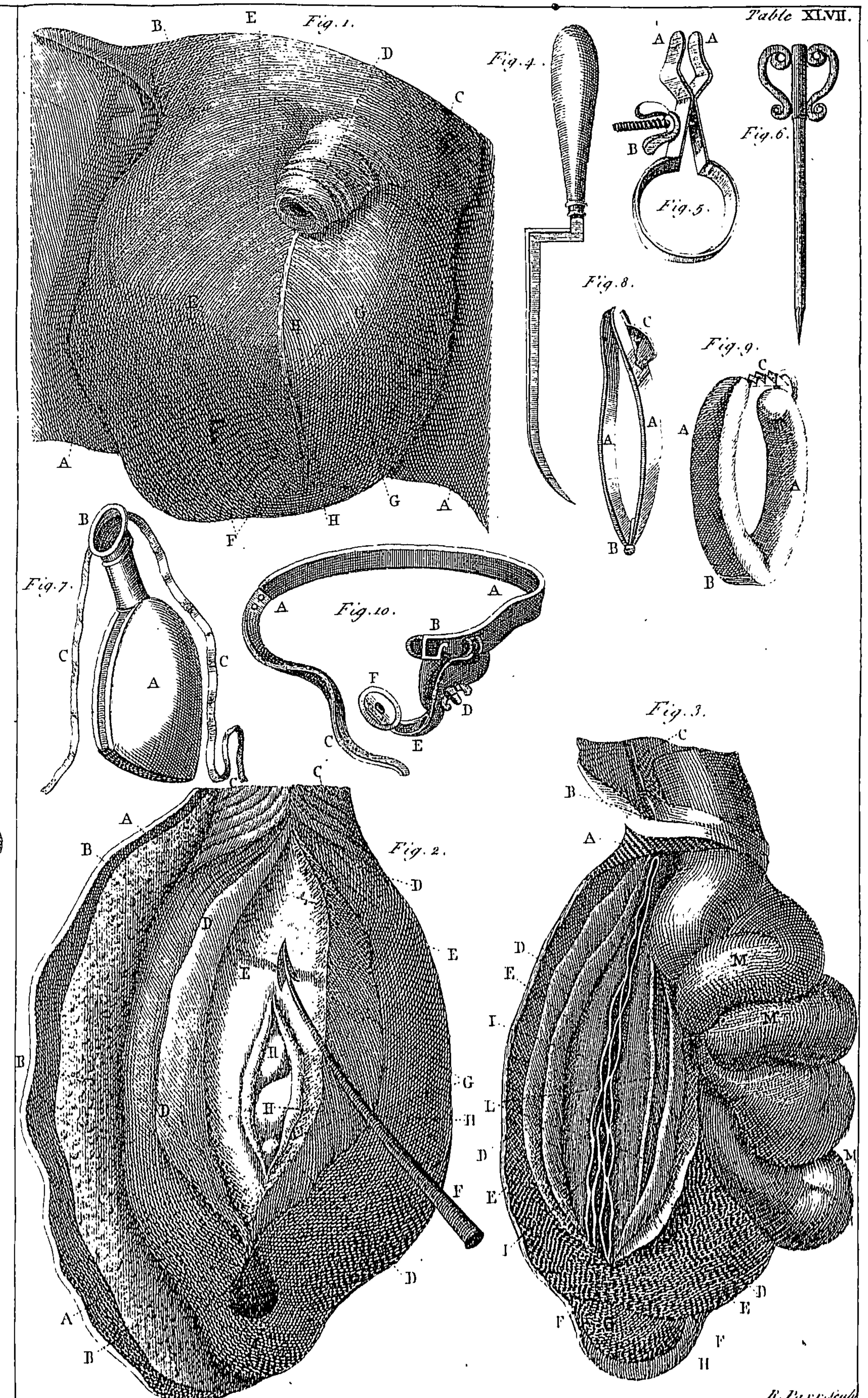


Table XLIV.

Table XLVII.



R. Parrish

Table XLVIII.

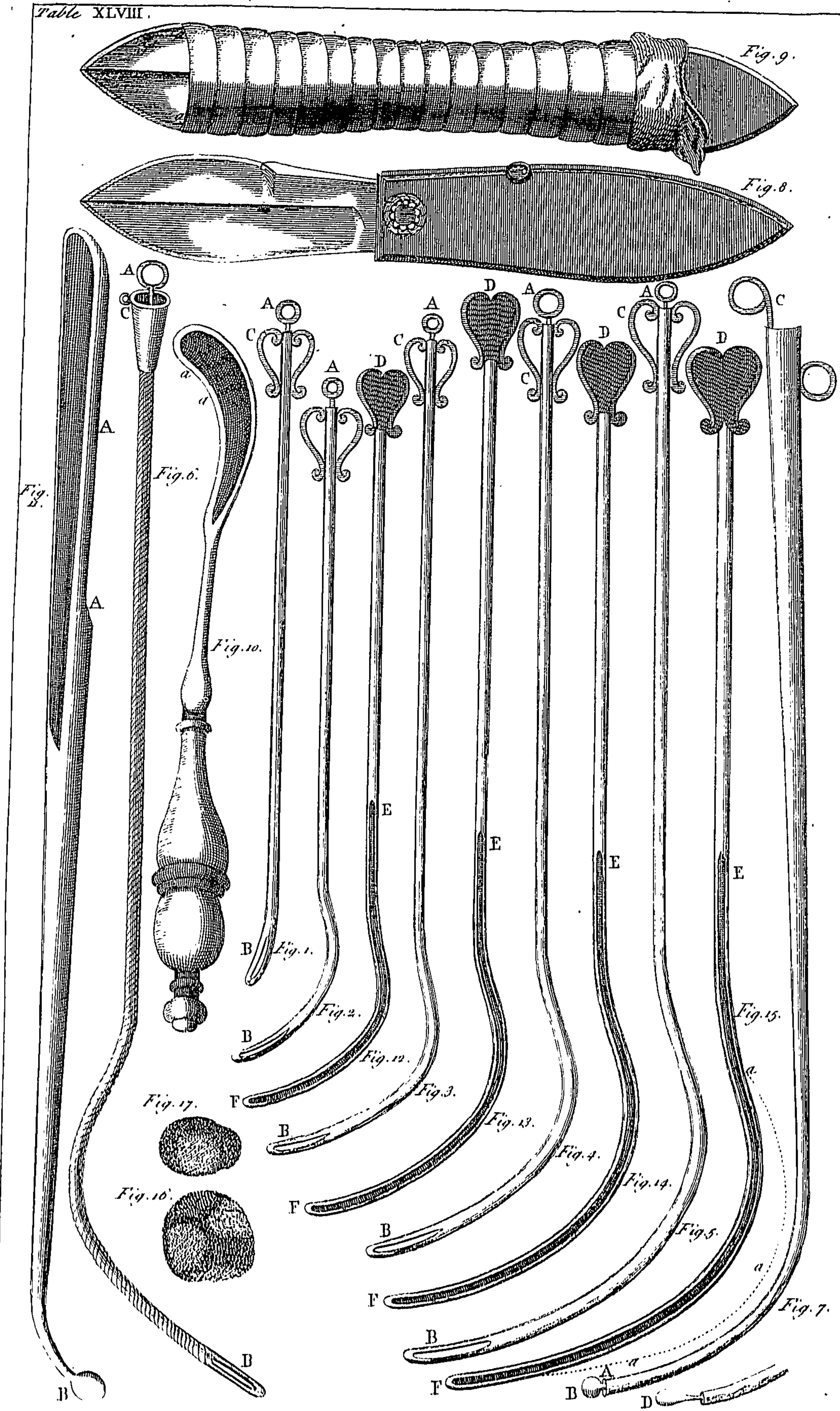
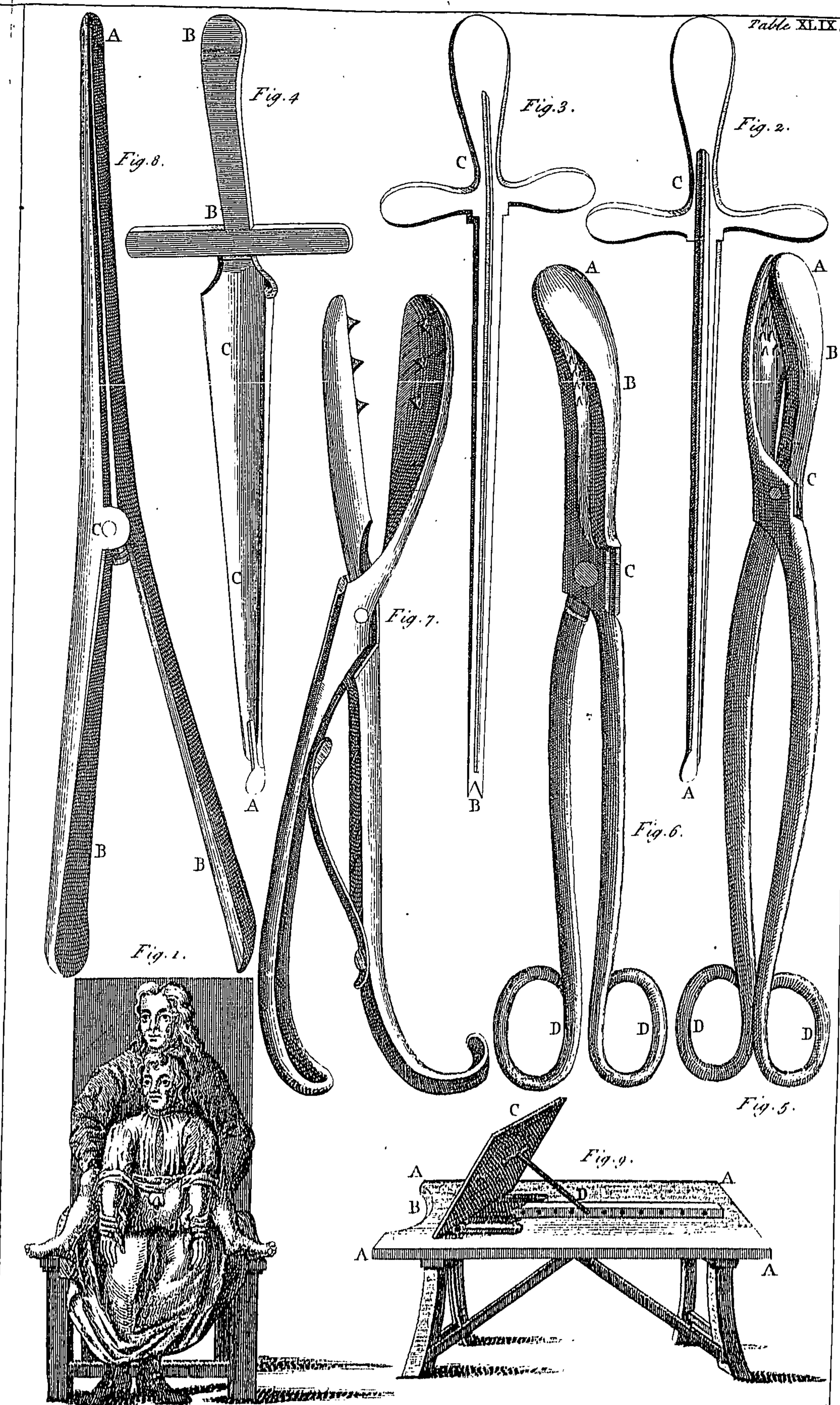





Table XLIX.










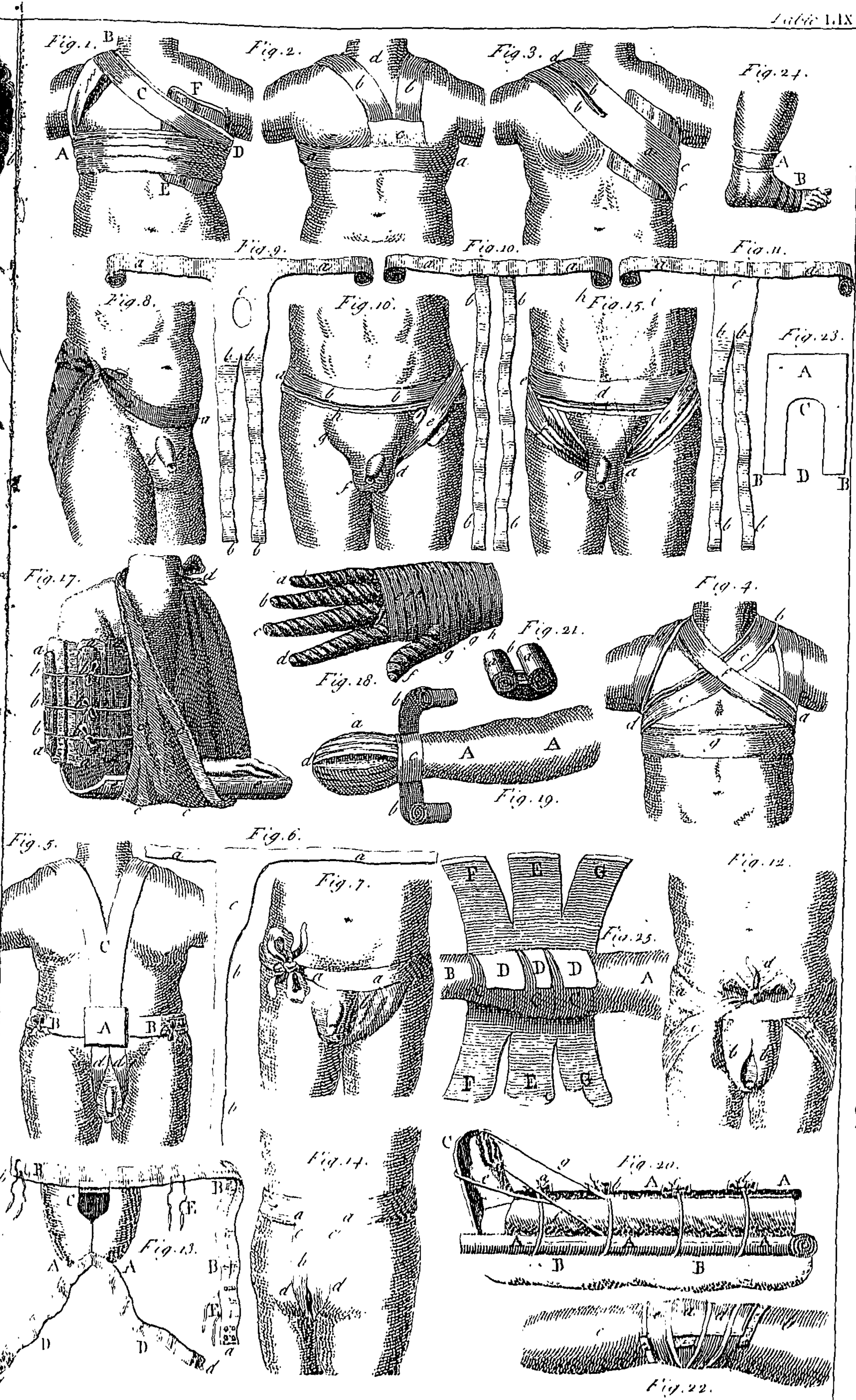
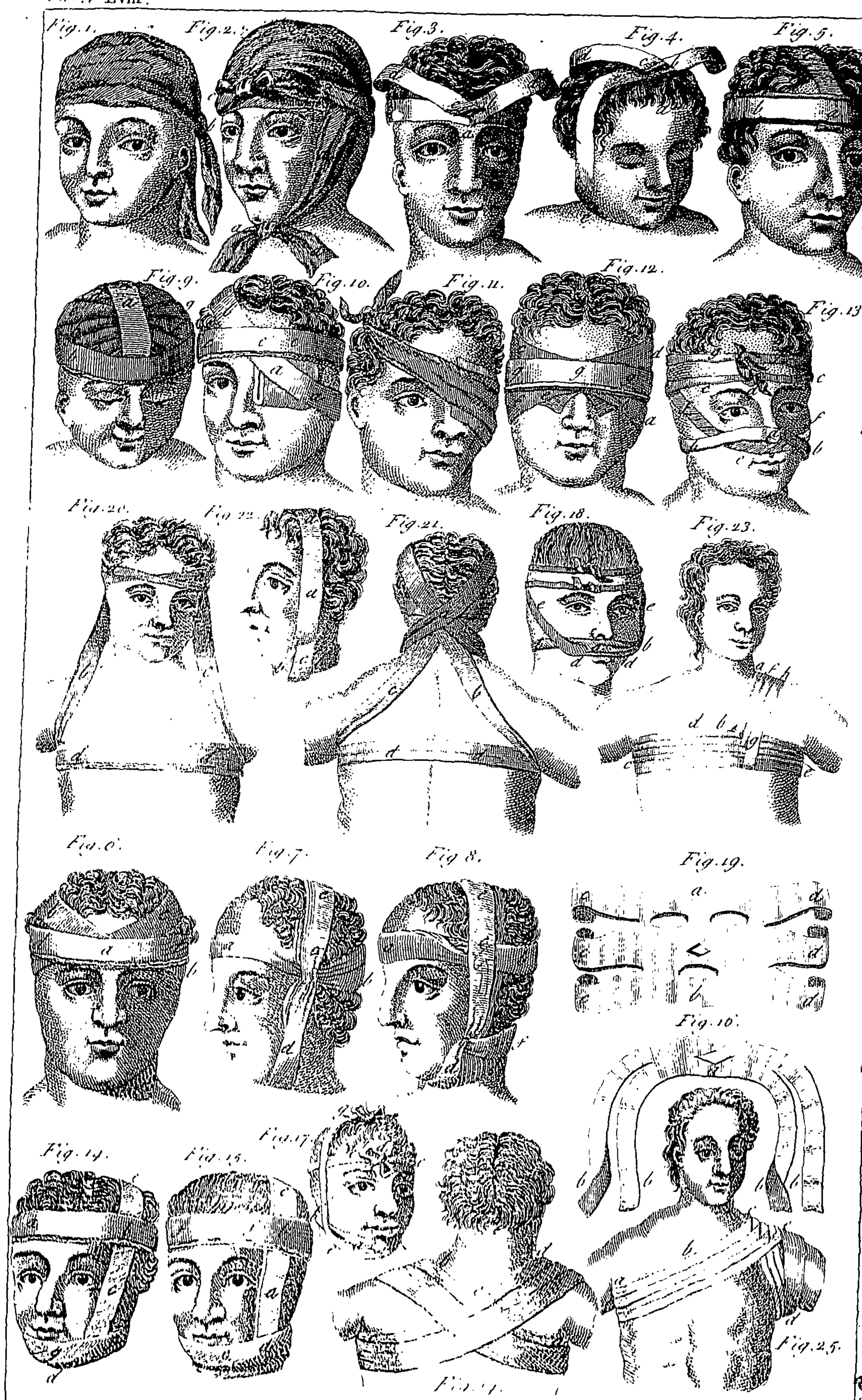
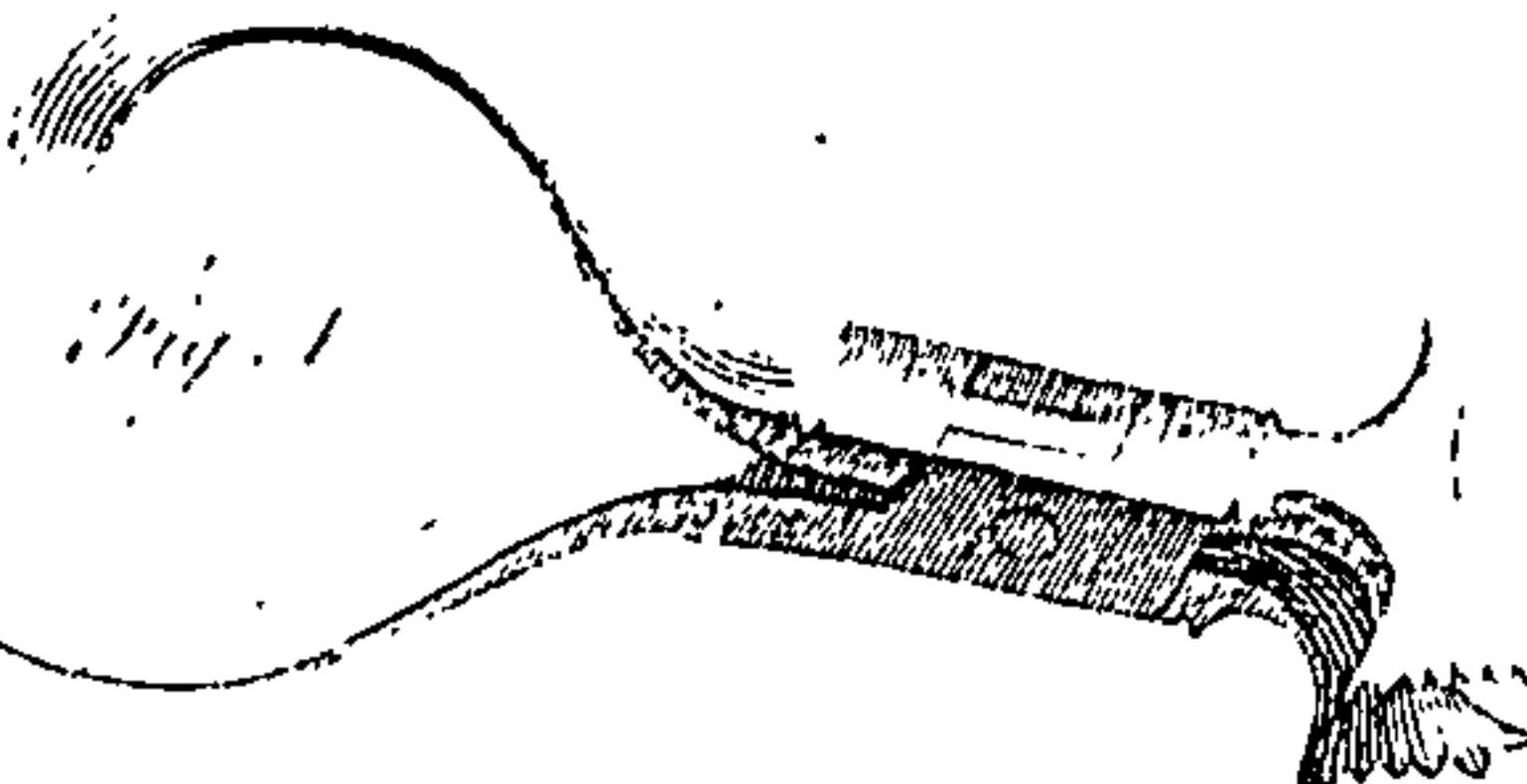


Table LVIII.



The ROMANS divided their As.
Libra or any Integer, after the
following manner.



Uncia:

1	As.....	1 ⁰
12	Denix.....	11
6	Dextans.....	10
3	Dodrans.....	9
2	Bes.....	8
72	Septunx.....	7
12	Semis.....	6
12	Quincunx.....	5
3	Triens.....	4
4	Quadrans.....	3
6	Sextans.....	2
12	Uncia.....	1

ATTICK Measures of Capacity for things Liquid.

Englith Wine Measure.							
Gall.	Pints.	Sol. Inch. Dec.					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
6	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
5	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
10	5	4	3	2	1	1	1
15	72	6	3	12	12	12	12
60	30	24	12	6	4	2	1
120	60	48	24	12	8	2	1
720	360	288	144	72	48	12	6
8640	4320	3456	1728	864	576	344	72

ATTICK Measures of Capacity for things Dry.

Englith Corn Measure.							
Pecks.	Gall.	Pints.	Sol. Inch.	Dec.			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
60	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
120	12	8	1	1	1	1	1
180	18	12	3	1	1	1	1
8640	864	576	144	144	144	144	144

N.B. Galon = 20 Medimni, & 1/10 of a Medimnus = 2000 Medimni Georgicus equal to 6 Roman Modii. There are some other 17 measures of capacity mentioned above which are not to be had.

ROMAN Measures of Capacity for things Liquid?

Englith Wine Measure.							
Gall.	Pints.	Sol. Inch. Dec.					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Cyathus.....						
6	12	Acetabulum.....					
12	3	2	Quartarius.....				
24	6	4	2	Hemina.....			
48	12	8	4	Sextarius.....			
288	72	48	24	12	6	Congius.....	
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna.....
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	Amphora.....
46080	11520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40
						20	Culverts.....
							143 - 3 - 11,095

Note 1. Quadrantal is the same with Amphora, Cadus, Congiarius, & Dolium denote no certain Measure.

Note 2. The Romans divided the Sextarius into 12 equal parts called Cyathi and therefore they denominated their Calices, Sextantes, Quadrantes, Trientes according to the number of Cyathi which they contained.

ROMAN Measures of Capacity for things Dry.

English Corn Measure.							
Pecks.	Gall.	Pints.	Sol. Inch.	Dec.			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Cyathus.....						
6	12	Acetabulum.....					
24	6	4	Hemina.....				
48	12	8	2	Sextarius.....			
384	96	64	16	8	Semimodius.....		
768	192	128	32	16	2	Modius.....	

The EXPLANATION of some of the more usual Characters of Weights and Measures found in Greek & Roman Authors.

q. Amphora.	καρυάτης	p. Libra.	= Sextans.	μέτρον
q.S.Urna	τετράδις	p.p. Dupondium.	= Quadrans.	Ἄλιτρον
3. Congit.	τρισ. παραγ.		= Triens.	τριγύλα
3. Sextarius.	τρισ. παραγ.		= Semimodius.	τρισ. πολίμιον
3. Hemina.	τρισ. παραγ.	q. Sicilius.	SS. Semilibra.	τρισ. πολίμιον
Q. Quartarius.	καταστριγ.	U. Sestula.	V. Septunx.	πολιμίας
Q. Cyathus.	καταστριγ.	D. Drachma.	S. Bes.	τρισ. πολίμιον
M. Modius.	καταστριγ.	L. Cripulus.	S. Dodrans.	τρισ. πολίμιον
MS. Semimodius.	καταστριγ.	C. Olodus.	S. Dextans.	
	καταστριγ.	N. Siliqua.	S. Denix.	
Q. Chalers.	τετραγ.	O. Gramum.	T. Bina. Sextula.	
O. Gramum.		X. Denarius.	U. Drachme sex.	

Tab. LXII.

The most ancient GRECIAN Weights reduced to Troy Weight.

		Ounces. Pen.Wt. Grains.
Δραχμη		00 - 00 - 06 - 2 $\frac{4}{4}$
100 Mina		01 - 01 - 00 - 4 $\frac{4}{4}$
6000 Drachmæ	Tanarior.	65 - 00 - 12 - 5 $\frac{4}{4}$

Less ancient GRECIAN and ROMAN Weights reduced to English Troy Weight.

		Ounces Pen.Wt. Grains.
Lentes		0 - 0 - 00 - 0 $\frac{5}{12}$
4 Siliqua		0 - 0 - 00 - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 3 Obolus		0 - 0 - 00 - 9 $\frac{2}{5}$
24 6 2 Scriptulum		0 - 0 - 00 - 18 $\frac{3}{4}$
72 18 6 3 Drachma		0 - 0 - 02 - 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
96 24 8 4 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ Sextula		0 - 0 - 03 - 0 $\frac{2}{3}$
144 36 12 6 2 Sicilicus		0 - 0 - 04 - 13 $\frac{2}{3}$
192 48 16 8 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ Duella		0 - 0 - 06 - 1 $\frac{7}{8}$
576 144 48 24 8 6 4 3 Uncia		0 - 0 - 18 - 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
6912 1728 576 288 96 72 48 36 12 Libra		0 - 10 - 18 - 13 $\frac{2}{3}$

The Roman Ounce is the English Avoirdupois Ounce which they divided into 7 Denarij, as well as Drachms, & since they reckoned their Denarius equal to the Attic Drachm this will make the Attic weights heavier than the Correspondent Roman Weights.

Note The Grecians divided their Obolus into Chalci and every one was as Diodorus and Suidas divided the Obolus into 6 Chalci and every Chalcus into 7 Eternia, others divided the Obolus into 8 Chalci and every Chalcus into 8 Eternia or minuta.

The greater Weights reduced to English Troy Weight

		Ounces Pen.Wt. Grains
Libra		0 - 10 - 18 - 13 $\frac{2}{3}$
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Mina Attica communis		0 - 11 - 07 - 16 $\frac{2}{3}$
1 $\frac{1}{3}$ 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ Mina Attica Medica		1 - 02 - 11 - 10 $\frac{2}{3}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Talentum Atticum commune		56 - 11 - 00 - 17 $\frac{2}{3}$

Note There was another Attic Talent by some said to consist of 80 by others a 100 Minae. Note every Mina contains 100 Drachmæ and every Talent 60 Minae but the Talents differ in weight according to the different Standard of the Drachmæ and Minae of which they are composed. The value of some different Minae and Talents in Attic Drachmæ, Minae and English Troy Weight is exhibited in the following Table.

MINA

		Ounces Pen.Wt. Grains
Egyptiaca		133 $\frac{1}{3}$
Antiochica	et Drachm.	133 $\frac{1}{3}$
Cleopatrae Ptolemaica	Atticar	144
Alexandrina Diocoridis		160

TALENTUM

		Ounces Pen.Wt. Grains
Egyptiacum		80
Antiochicum		80
Ptolemaicum Cleop.	et Minarum	86 $\frac{1}{3}$
Alexandria	Atticar	96
Infidanium		120
Antiochiae		360

The ancient ARABIAN Weights reduced to Troy Weights.

		Lib. Ounces Pen.Wt. Grains
Kestup		00 - 00 - 00 - 01 $\frac{2}{3}$
2 Kirat		00 - 00 - 00 - 03 $\frac{1}{3}$
4 2 Danich		00 - 00 - 00 - 06 $\frac{1}{3}$
6 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Onolefat		00 - 00 - 00 - 09 $\frac{1}{3}$
12 6 3 2 Garme		00 - 00 - 00 - 18 $\frac{1}{3}$
36 18 9 6 3 Durchimi		00 - 00 - 02 - 06 $\frac{1}{3}$
41 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Denaritus		00 - 00 - 02 - 14 $\frac{1}{3}$
144 72 36 24 12 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sextarium		00 - 00 - 09 - 02 $\frac{1}{3}$
288 144 72 48 24 8 7 2 Sacros		00 - 00 - 18 - 05 $\frac{1}{3}$
3456 1728 864 576 288 96 84 24 12 Ratel		00 - 10 - 18 - 13 $\frac{1}{3}$
4608 2304 1152 768 384 128 112 32 16 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ Alicantia		01 - 02 - 11 - 10 $\frac{1}{3}$

The FRENCH Weights reduced to Troy Weights.

		Ounces Pen.Wt. Grains
Grain		0 - 0 - 00 - 00 $\frac{10}{13}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Felin		0 - 0 - 00 - 05 $\frac{1}{2}$
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 Maille		0 - 0 - 00 - 11 $\frac{1}{3}$
24 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ Denier		0 - 0 - 00 - 19 $\frac{1}{3}$
28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 2 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ Esterlin		0 - 0 - 00 - 23 $\frac{1}{3}$
72 10 6 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grosje		0 - 0 - 02 - 11 $\frac{1}{3}$
676 80 40 24 20 8 Ounce		0 - 0 - 10 - 16 $\frac{1}{3}$
4608 640 320 192 160 64 8 Mare		0 - 7 - 47 - 12
9216 1280 640 384 320 192 16 2 Pound		1 - 3 - 45 - 00

Tab. LXIII.

